THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CRIME.

The Great Express Robbery in New York—Arrest of Two of the Perpetrators—A Portion of the $800,000 Recovered.

Our readers will recollect, says the Troy (N.Y.) *Times*, the particulars of the great Express robbery which was committed upon the Central Railroad last summer. The thieves entered the car at Fonda, and shortly afterwards passed into the baggage car, and gagging the express messenger and baggage master, proceeded to open the express safe and rifle it of its contents, variously estimated at from $200,000 to $800,000. Soon after the robbery the company caused the arrest of Charles Conkling, the baggage master, but upon the representation of the detectives he was shortly afterwards reinstated in his position on the road, though of course he was suspected of having been one of the leading spirits in the transaction. The detectives shadowed him constantly. His every movement was watched. Other suspected parties were watched, and finally a ray of light penetrated the darkness which surrounded the transaction, and showed the way to the arrest of the thieves and recovery of a good portion of the money. That ray of light showed the detectives that one man alone, in addition to those they already suspected, was wanted to complete the number of those engaged in the transaction, and to discover him was the object of their constant and sleepless vigilance. At last the clue was found, and the man discovered. But caution and prudence were necessary—the stakes were not alone the men, but the money as well. The man the detectives had spotted was so closely watched that he was scarcely ever out of sight of the men who were waiting for the moment to arrive when they should pounce upon him. His whole history was soon known to the officers. He had always been poor, and so had his parents. His father worked at day labor, sawing wood, etc. He had been employed on the railroad, but left it for some reason not known. Although not a resident of Troy, he was here much of his time, and frequented the notorious dens of this city. Suddenly he became a rich man, at least his lavish expenditure of money led to the belief that he had met with extraordinary good fortune. He purchased a team of horses for his father, and refurnished the humble dwelling of his parents in Massachusetts in fine style. He was most liberal in his gifts to his pals and female associates of doubtful character. In fact, he was as free with money as though he were a millionaire. Wednesday last he was arrested in Troy, in the most quiet manner, and taken to Albany, since which time he has kept company with an officer, who never permitted him to be out of sight. When accused of being implicated in the robbery, he stoutly denied it, but after being assured by the officers that they possessed full knowledge of the transaction, and of the guilty parties, he admitted his participation in the robbery, and made a clear and unreserved statement of the whole transaction. The truth of the confession was soon attested. The next step of the officers was to arrest his associates in crime. Two of the parties, brothers, reside in Green Island, and on Saturday they were arrested in so quiet a manner that the members of their families had no knowledge of the fact until Sunday afternoon. They, too, were taken to Albany, and placed in separate rooms in a hotel in charge of vigilant officers. The brothers after their arrest made an unreserved confession, embracing full particulars of the whole transaction, and stating to the officers where a considerable portion of the money was concealed. Yesterday morning the officers visited Green Island and found the statement made by them to be correct, as they recovered a considerable portion of the stolen money. The statements of all three of the parties, neither having knowledge of what the others had divulged, implicated Conkling in the robbery, and in fact pointed to him as the principal. On the arrival of the train at Albany from New York Saturday afternoon, Conkling was therefore arrested on a warrant issued by a justice of Fonda, Montgomery county, some time since, and was taken to that place and lodged in jail, where the other prisoners will be removed to await trial. The Albany *Express* of yesterday gives the following particulars additional to the above. All the money has not yet been recovered, but it is probable the balance over and above what was expended by the three parties first arrested—it does not appear that Conkling had even expended any of it—will be secured to-day. There are very many facts and circumstances connected with the affair that must be withheld for the present; but in due time the whole history of the transaction will be made public. When the robbers left the cars near West Albany they made their escape to the woods, their plunder being packed in haversacks. They directed their steps towards West Troy, and had a most laborious journey. They, however, arrived there before daybreak, and buried the money back of the village, where it remained concealed for some time. It was subsequently removed and divided up, and then again concealed—a portion of it in the very places where it was found by the officers yesterday.

Singular Affair in New England—A Bristol Clergyman Decoyed to Providence and Robbed—Murder Apparently Contemplated.

From the Providence Journal, Nov. 8.

On Thursday last Rev. Nathan Hathaway, of Bristol, received a letter dated Providence, and purporting to come from Deacon John A. Wood, in which he was invited to come to this city to supply a vacant pulpit on the following Sunday. Mr. Hathaway replied that he would come on Saturday morning, and requested his correspondent to meet him at the depot. On his arrival on Saturday, he was met by a young man of about twenty years, who stated that he was Deacon Wood's son, that his father was ill, and that he had been detailed to meet Mr. Hathaway and escort him to his lodgings. He then proceeded to Mrs. Kent's boarding house on South Main street, entering which, he showed the reverend gentleman to a room on the second story, in which he begged he would make himself comfortable. After a few moments passed in ordinary conversation, Mr. Hathaway, who is a man of considerable property, was greatly astonished by having his companion draw a pistol, which he pressed against Mr. Hathaway's breast and said:—"Sir, you are in a house of assignation, where screaming or crying murder would be unheeded; so you may as well keep quiet and hand over to me what money you have about you. "Mr. Hathaway replied that he had but $4 with him, to which his companion replied that $4 was not enough, but he would take that amount, and wished that Mr. Hathaway would write him a check for $1500, as he had a bill to pay in New York on Monday, which would require that sum. Mr. Hathaway deeming it wise to comply under the circumstances, wrote the check, and handed it to Wood. Having obtained what he asked, Wood put up his pistol and turned his attention to arranging his clothing into a bundle, preparatory to quitting the house, and Mr. Hathaway, to whom Wood now paid little attention, walked out of the house. He first went to a lawyer to ascertain if payment of the check could not be stopped, and being assured that it could, and being advised, moreover, by his legal friend to report the case to the police, he sought the Chief of Police at once and stated his case. The Chief, accompanied by Officer McGill and Mr. Halliday, set out with all possible speed for the scene of the robbery, but entertaining frail hopes of finding the robber. They soon reached the house and the room in which the transaction had occurred, where they found Wood just binding his bundle with a strap, and it is probable that in another minute he would have been clear of the premises. He acknowledged freely, when questioned by the Chief, that he had threatened Mr. Hathaway's life, and that he had forced money and a check for $1500 from him. He was then taken into custody and conveyed to the Central Station. Up to this time Mr. Hathaway had supposed the man by whom he had been victimized was an entire stranger, who in some manner had obtained information regarding the former's resources, and had acted on such information. He was greatly surprised, therefore, to learn, late in the day, that a wig and one or two other trifling measures of disguise had rendered a young man, who had lived in his family two years, able to pass himself off unrecognized, and that instead of being Deacon Wood's son, he was John W. Andrews. Andrews belongs to Norton, Mass., where he has parents living. He has resided in this city, however, for some time, following the business of an apothecary. He had in his possession, when arrested, four bottles of strychnine. From a statement which he had made to Mrs. Kent, in which he said that his uncle was coming hither from New York to remain a few days, that he was an eccentric man, and she would oblige both him and his uncle by leaving him in his room undisturbed during his stay, it seems reasonable he had expected Mr. Hathaway to have more money in his possession than was actually found, and that it was his intention to administer poison, rob him, and leave him in the room. Had it not been for Mr. Hathaway having with him but a small amount of money, there is no doubt, we think, that Andrews would have succeeded in making good his escape. The conception of the plot seems to have been shrewd, and but for its bungling execution and the untoward circumstance to its development, the result would have been more grave. Andrews admits that he was well treated while he lived in Mr. Hathaway's family, and that he was on the threshold of abandoning his designs on Mr. Hathaway's life and money many times during the interval between his mailing the letter and Mr. Hathaway's arrival. He does not show that he was in pressing need of money, and has not the appearance of a villain; but rather to the contrary, being young and effeminate looking. He was arraigned yesterday morning, and committed to jail to be examined on Saturday next.

NAVAL ABUSES.

Serious Charges against United States Officers—The Case of R. D. Bogart—Cruelties Experienced on Board of the Vermont.

The New York *Tribune* of yesterday published the following:—

"The announcement has already been made that the case of R. D. Bogart, the alleged defaulter, has been transferred to the United States District Court for the Eastern district, the proceedings of the Naval Court-Martial and its findings having been set aside by the Secretary of the Navy. Bogart has now been released on bail in the sum of $10,000, and his trial is set down for the December term, before Judge Benedict. It is probable, however, that an effort will be made by Bogart's friends to bring the case to an issue before that time. We give below a statement from Bogart as to the manner of his treatment while a prisoner on board the receiving-ship Vermont, and the conduct of his trial at the Navy Yard:—

To the Editor of the *Tribune*—Sir:—Much has been written in regard to the alleged defalcation at the Navy Yard in December last, and for which I am held responsible by Paymaster A. J. Clark, but which, now that the bayonet is no longer at my throat or the shackles upon my limbs, I am for the time permitted to state should be accepted by the public *cum grano salis*. Of the matter at issue, *i. e.*, the alleged defalcation, I will say nothing here except to ask at the hands of a generous public a further suspension of judgment until it can be fully and impartially investigated. When the time for that arrives, I shall endeavor to show by the most indisputable proofs the entire falsity of the accusation made against me by Paymaster Clark. What I desire to call your attention to more particularly is the inhuman manner in which I have been treated by the naval authorities during my confinement on board the Vermont. On the 26th of July I was turned over by Marshal Dallon to the custody of Rear-Admiral Godon, at the Navy Yard. Having spent four years on board the Vermont, and in intimate association with every officer on her, I certainly expected different treatment than that accorded me. I was received at the Admiral's office by a guard of six marines, with fixed bayonets, and at once marched to the Vermont. Arriving on board, I was received by an officer and the "Master-at-Arms," the latter bearing two pairs of shackles. Without speaking a word to me the officer directed the irons to be placed upon me—one pair on the wrists, the other on the ankles. I remonstrated, of course, and asked to see the commanding officer, but was refused. I was then taken to the hold of the vessel, and confined in an old, dark, close, damp store-room, and sneeringly told to make myself *comfortable*. A sentry, with fixed bayonet, was placed at the open door, with the strictest orders not to take his eyes off me one instant. In vain did I ask for a light, for fresh air, or even to have my wrist-irons off, so that I could remove my clothes at night—all was refused me, and, in fact, everything was refused that would in the least add to my comfort or convenience. I wrote to my wife, asking for a change of linen. My note was destroyed by the commanding officer—one L. A. Kimberley by name—and word sent me that I would not be allowed to communicate with my friends. My counsel, ex-Judge Beebe, applied for admission, but was informed by this man Kimberley that he (Kimberley) was not sure "that Bogart was entitled to counsel." This last may seem incredible, but Judge Beebe will corroborate it. Upon learning this condition of affairs, my friends at once started for Washington and laid the matter before Secretary Robeson. That gentleman at once ordered my irons to be removed, my friends to be allowed admission at all times, and also granted me the freedom of the ship. That order Admiral Godon refused to obey, and by means of certain representations, induced the Secretary to sanction the refusal. My hand-irons were shortly after removed, however, and were not again put on, an act of forbearance on the part of my keepers for which I feel grateful. In this condition I remained till October 20, when my friends again went to the Navy Department, and procured a second order to remove the irons, and grant me every privilege necessary to my comfort, but alas! good, easy Mr. Robeson was again hoodwinked, and the order was not obeyed. What I have suffered during this inhuman confinement I do not propose to recite here. The irons were almost insupportable, and I was obliged to wrap towels, cloths, etc. etc., around my ankles to keep them from wearing to the bone! Once I was ill and sent for the surgeon. He came down, saw me, said he would bring me some medicine, but he was not again allowed to enter the cell, and the sentry who admitted him at first was promptly punished. For all these outrages I do not consider myself indebted to Mr. Kimberley. He is a meek, timid man, and is utterly incapable of assuming any discretionary power. He is but the tool, the mouthpiece of his superior, to whom I charge every outrage and indignity heaped upon me. On the 6th of August I was ushered into the presence of a mutual admiration society of seven members. The purpose of this convocation was to afford me what they termed a "trial." The seven were all selected from the friends of Mr. Clark, although I do not think it was done intentionally, it cannot but have been very unfair towards me. Two of them were Paymasters in the Navy, as was also the Judge-Advocate. The two former throughout the whole trial evinced the strongest determination to prevent the showing up of practices so common in their corps, and every question calculated to effect this end met with prompt opposition on the part of these two. In but one instance was their objection overruled. During the course of this "trial" evidence was admitted which would, no doubt, cause a smile upon the face of a lawyer. Books were examined which were so filled with obliterations and alterations as to be almost illegible; other books were presented in which all the entries were made in lead pencil; and another was admitted containing a fraudulent certificate, signed by "L. A. Kimberley," which was the sole evidence of its authenticity. In the almost total absence of verbal testimony, can it be wondered at that the Secretary should repudiate the action of his court? Of course, no one knows what decision this remarkable tribunal came to, but whatever it was Mr. Robeson evidently hesitates to expose to the eyes of the world its ignorance of the simplest rules of evidence, or the first principles of justice; hesitates to publish to the world how our high-toned naval officers can so far forget the sanctity of an oath as to allow their decisions to be based entirely upon their personal feelings. Respectfully,

R. D. BOGART.

New York, Nov. 4, 1869.

GENERALITIES.

A Queer Story.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Gazette* of last Saturday morning tells the following story, which has a very queer sound:—

"For some time past a grocer in this city has been missing goods out of his store, for which there could be no satisfactory account given. He mentioned the fact to his clerk, who laid watch the following night, when, in his great surprise, he caught the wife of one of our citizens in the store selecting such articles as she wished. The next morning he informed the proprietor of the fact, who doubted the statement, and remarked that the young man must be dreaming, but to satisfy himself of the truth of the clerk's statement, he secreted himself in the store the following night, to watch the arrival of the unwelcome visitor, when to his utter astonishment he saw a lady enter, and, as usual, make her selections. He made his appearance, and when the lady saw she was detected she became greatly agitated, and plead very strongly not to be exposed. We learn that the grocer had so much confidence in the lady as to give her free access to the store day and night, and never suspected her of doing anything wrong."

Increased Revenue Receipts.

A comparative statement has been prepared at the Bureau of Internal Revenue, showing the amount of gain on collections in many of the most important districts of the country for July, August, and September of the present year, over the same months last year. Of these, the First Illinois (Chicago) district shows a gain of 23 per cent.; the Fourth Indiana (Aurora), 87 per cent.; the Fifth Kentucky (Louisville), 7 per cent.; the Sixth Kentucky (Covington), 174 per cent.; the First Louisiana (New Orleans), 40 per cent.; the First Missouri (St. Louis), 37 per cent.; the Second Ohio (Cincinnati), 161 per cent.; the Tenth Ohio (Toledo), 16 per cent.; the Twenty-second Pennsylvania (Pittsburg), 81 per cent.; the Fifth Tennessee (Nashville), 8 per cent. For the following districts the comparison is made for the months of July and August of each year only: Fourth Illinois (Quincy), 72 per cent.; Fifth Illinois (Peoria), 15 per cent.; Fourth Kentucky (Lebanon), 619 per cent.; Seventh Kentucky (Lexington), 124 per cent.; Seventh Ohio (Columbus), 60 per cent.; Twenty-third Pennsylvania (Allegheny City), 35 per cent.; First West Virginia (Wheeling), 25 per cent.; First Wisconsin (Milwaukee), 7 per cent. The net receipts from revenue stamps for the first quarter of the present year over the same period last year have increased $992,906, or 8 and 6-10 per cent.—*Wash. Cor. Cin. Gazette.*

Railroad War in Sacramento.

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union, Oct. 27.

Yesterday the petition of the California Railroad Company (Valley Railroad) for the acquisition of certain lands in this city, and the right to cross the tracks of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, came up for hearing in the Sixth District Court, on the question of granting the prayer of the petitioner for the immediate possession and use of the premises mentioned in the petition. George Cadwalader appeared as counsel for the California Pacific, and Robert Robinson for the Central Pacific Company. A large amount of evidence was presented. The case was argued at length on both sides, and considerable feeling was manifested. During the examination one witness testified that the Superintendent of the Central Pacific Railroad Company told him that that company would spend $50,000 to prevent the Valleja road from coming into Sacramento City below the Sacramento and Yolo Bridge. After the argument of counsel, the case being submitted, the Court granted the prayer of the petitioner, and ordered that the California Pacific Railroad Company have the right to the immediate possession and use of that portion of the land prayed for, commencing at the wharf line south of the Sacramento and Yolo Bridge, and extending to Fourth and H streets, including the crossings of all the tracks of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, upon executing a bond in the sum of $15,000 conditioned for the payment of such compensation as may be awarded them by the Commissioners to be hereafter appointed.

An American Cora Pearl.

Says the New York *World* of Saturday:—

Jealousy between women is a fearful passion. It is a green-eyed monster, indeed. It is a hair-pulling, eye-gouging, teeth-smashing monster, and one to be abhorred in nearly every instance. Now, there is Adeline King, the "Cora Pearl" of America. Adeline lives at No. 63 West Twenty-fifth street, where she keeps one of the most fashionable and most gorgeous *bagnios* to be found in this city. Her family circle is composed of a number of young women who thus early in life have learned to ignore the opinion of the world. One of these girls is named Nelly Smith, and Adeline was the cause of jealousy springing up in the heart of Nelly. As soon as this jealousy had attained sufficient growth and strength to assert itself, it culminated in an assault and battery on Adeline. The assaulted woman, not relishing the rough handling she received from the jealous Nelly, determined to cause her arrest. She attired herself in her choicest finery, jumped into her carriage, and, attended by a coachman and a footman, drove to Essex Market, and entered a complaint before Justice Mansfield. Adeline, being unable to write her name, made her mark. Nelly was arrested, and yesterday, when the parties appeared in court, the matter was amicably settled. Nelly was invited to take a ride in Adeline's splendid equipage, which invitation was accepted, and the reconciled pair left the court house in a style truly grand, if not decidedly aristocratic.

A Human Hyena.

From the Great Barrington Courier.

In the southern part of the town of New Marlboro', near the Connecticut line, live a family by the name of F——. It seems the family are predisposed to consumption. About the 1st of last January one of the family, Emily, a girl eighteen years old, died of this disease and was buried at Cornwall Hollow, Conn. The mother and a brother Charles, and a sister Eliza, remain. Charles is now fast wasting away with the same disease. During the summer a man by the name of Case, who lives in a town to the east, was in this section hiring cattle pasture. He met the family of F——, and told them some awful stories of how persons nearly dead with consumption had been cured by the digging up of some relative who had died with the same disease, taking out the liver, lungs, heart, etc., where fresh blood would be found, and burning them; after this the sick ones would improve until health was restored. The reason assigned was that there was a sort of vital current existing between the living and dead, that those organs in the dead body that contained fresh blood and appeared to be alive, would continue to live until the vitality of the living subject is exhausted, unless said organs were taken out and consumed by fire.

Eliza heard and believed these stories, and if they ever appeared absurd they soon became matters of fact to her. Dr. S., of an adjoining town, was importuned to do the dissecting—no rest could be obtained until the thing was accomplished. Strange, the doctor consented. On the 19th of August the doctor and a half dozen friends dug up the body of Emily, cut out the liver and a portion of the lungs, took them some distance from the grave and burned them. The heart and a portion of the lungs were found decayed—that portion of the lungs supposed to be destroyed before her death—and fresh blood was found in the liver, enough to thoroughly besmear the doctor's hands. These are facts, and they say Charles' health has begun to improve.

THE YANTIC.

A Mutiny That Never Took Place.

UNITED STATES STEAMER YANTIC, AT QUARANTINE, New York, Nov. 6, 1869.—To the editor of the New York *Times*:—In your edition of to-day there occurs the following paragraph concerning the United States ship Yantic:—"On the death of the captain, Lieutenant-Commander Tallman took charge, and it was mainly through his exertions that an incipient mutiny among the men was crushed out."

We, the crew of the ship, were utterly astonished when we saw this morning's paper, no such thing as an incipient mutiny ever having happened on board this vessel, and we cannot understand why any person whatever should give you such information. On the death of the commanding officer and his clerk no excitement of any kind occurred among the ship's crew, nor at any other time; but, on the contrary, everything was unusually quiet; and this can be proved by referring to Lieutenant-Commander Tallman, who assumed command.

We would thank you to deny this report, as it affects very much the character of the whole ship's crew.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, in behalf of the crew, CHARLES LEVIN YEOMAN.

ITALY.

Feeling Towards Napoleon as a Liberator.

The *Rinnovamento* of Venice of October 21 publishes an article containing the following passage:—

The Empress of the French and the Prince Royal of Prussia have passed through this city. It is, indeed, sad to see that there should exist in Italy men who do not blush to pour insult on Napoleon III.—on the only friend this country has in the world. Without him Italy would not now be what she is. Consequently we must not stifle the voice of conscience and gratitude. The debt we owe to the Emperor of the French is so great that it should have rendered eternal the alliance between the two nations. Alas! the result has been just the contrary. The reply may be made that the burden of gratitude has been too heavy to bear. That insupportable weight has produced in Italy two great political faults; anti-Piedmontism and anti-Bonapartism. Yes, the nation has been ungrateful towards Piedmont and Cavour on the one hand and towards France and Napoleon III on the other. And yet to these two countries and to those two men Italy is indebted for the interview of Plombieres and the victories of Magenta and Solferino—that is to say, for her independence. There are, however, among us irrational men, who are incessantly repeating that Napoleon betrayed us at Villafranca, that he wished to humiliate us in ceding Venetia, and lastly, that it is to Prussia alone, who is so disinterested, that we owe our liberty.

AFFAIRS IN READING.

A Church Dedication and a Horrible Murder.

From Our Own Correspondent.

READING, PA., Nov. 8, 1869.

A new and beautiful Methodist Episcopal Church recently built at Birdsboro, nine miles below this city, on the P. and R. R. R., was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God yesterday (Sabbath).

The pastor, Rev. John Shields, was assisted by the Rev. Bishop Simpson, who preached in the morning an able and effective sermon to the immense crowd present. Like all the pulpit performances of that notable divine, the effort made a deep and lasting impression upon the minds of all who heard it. This is the first sermon, we believe, that the Bishop ever preached in this county. We hope he will soon visit this city. In the afternoon the Rev. R. W. Hamphriss, of Trinity, Philadelphia, preached a sermon abounding with many beautful points and eloquent utterances. At this service the dedicatory services were performed by Bishop Simpson.

In the evening the Rev. T. A. Fenley, of this city, preached an appropriate and effective sermon, and superintended the financial department.

The cost of this church is about $8000. The collections throughout the day amounted to about $1800, leaving a small debt only to be hereafter provided for. It is a building 40 by 65 feet in size, having a spire of about 80 feet in height.

A lecture-room and class-rooms are provided in the basement story, and the audience-room above will seat about 450 people. The enterprise reflects great credit upon all concerned in its erection.

A horrible murder took place at a low drinking saloon in this city on Saturday evening last. It appears that a dance was in progress, which was liberally interspersed with quarrels and brawls. As the evening advanced the demon of rum and lager prepared those who had imbibed for any deed of darkness. A young man by the name of Joshua Miller was stabbed to the heart and fell over dead. He leaves a wife and two interesting children to reap the bitter consequences of the bad doings of their husband and father. The perpetrator of the diabolical act thus far escapes arrest, though it is thought a clue to the murderer has been discovered. The den is kept by George Burkhold, at the corner of Ninth and Buttonwood streets.

Oh, when will the decent citizens be saved from this curse and disgrace! May the end of rum's power soon come!

SILVER.

An Immense Accumulation on the Famous Cocos Island—$10,000,000 of Buried Specie Brought to Light—Piracy on a Spanish Galliot.

From the N. Y. Sun of yesterday.

PANAMA, Nov. 8.—Your readers will remember the story concerning $10,000,000 in silver buried on the Cocos Island, which was started in San Francisco ten years ago, and has been probably published in every country newspaper in the United States. The tale was that a doctor in San Francisco was one night called to the bedside of a sick and poverty-stricken sailor. The doctor watched over him carefully, and made and paid for all his own prescriptions. In spite of all his precautions the sailor grew worse, and at last the doctor told him he must die. The man was deeply affected, and wept bitterly. Death came over him slowly but surely.

On his dying bed, with tears in his eyes he thanked the doctor for all his kindness, and said that he could and would repay him for all his trouble. In a few short breaths he told him that in his younger days he had been a pirate. With twenty companions he had shipped at Callao on a Spanish treasure ship bound to Cadiz. When five days out they rose and butchered the officers and passengers, after which the course of the ship was changed due west. Three weeks afterwards, during a drunken carousal, the ship ran upon a reef of rocks fringing an island in the Pacific, and before morning eight of the buccaneers were drowned. At the break of day they reached the shore in boats, and found the island fertile and pleasant.

After three days' hard work, they brought the kegs of silver dollars to the shore, and buried them. The treasure amounted to over $10,000,000. As water was scarce, and the provisions on the wreck were totally damaged, the twelve pirates took to their boats, and steered for the coast of South America. Nothing was ever heard from one of the boats, and it was probably swamped in a great storm which occurred three days after they had left the island. The provisions in the other boat soon gave out, and the men gradually became delirious for want of sustenance. Two jumped overboard and were drowned. One of their companions died in the boat, and a fourth was killed by his comrades, who drank his blood. After drifting under a burning sun for two weeks, the survivors were picked up by a passing vessel.

One of them died on the following day, and the other lived to tell his story to hundreds of incredulous listeners, and to seek in vain for the means to return to the island. He was now about to end a life of disappointment in death. At the conclusion of his story the dying sailor drew from under his bolster a roll of papers giving the latitude and longitude of the island as near as possible, and handed them to the doctor; but before the physician could examine them the old sailor died. The mutiny occurred just during the Peruvian revolution against Spain, and the sailor died in San Francisco some thirteen years ago. A careful study of the chart located the island in the vicinity of Cocos. The doctor embarked in the scheme with all his wealth, rigged out a schooner, and sailed from San Francisco in search of the El Dorado. He returned a ruined man, unable to discover the island. Other expeditions were fitted out, but none were successful.

In July, 1868, several gentlemen in this city bought a schooner and fitted out an expedition. There were twenty-six persons in the party. They left in high spirits, with complete charts, and seemed confident of success. The most of the party were old Californians, and were used to a life of adventure. Among the party was one George Cummins, a man of large experience, who had accompanied one of the previous expeditions. They reached the island after fifty-six days' navigation, thoroughly worn out and disgusted. They spent nineteen days there vainly looking for the hidden riches, and then gave up the hunt as entirely Utopian. Setting sail again for Panama, they finally brought up in La Union, whence Cummins came up to this city with the news of their blasted hopes.

It was thought that the failure of this expedition would put an end to all attempts to recover the specie. This was not the case. Last winter some of the superstitious and wealthy citizens of Costa Rica began to agitate the subject anew. A company was organized, composed of some of the prominent Government officials. The matter was brought before the Costa Rican Congress, and after an investigation they authorized the purchase of several shares of the stock on Government account. A large majority of the members of the new expedition were soldiers, probably sent to look after the interests of the Government. A priest was sent along to look out for their spiritual welfare. They left Costa Rica in June last. Nothing has been heard of them until yesterday, when a letter was received from one of the party by a friend in this city, containing intelligence of the discovery of the treasure. The letter states that all the treasure has not as yet been obtained, and therefore no estimate of its value can be given. The greater part of that which has already been dug out is in silver, the most of it Spanish dollars.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

Dungan vs. The Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railway Company. An action to recover for advances made for defendants. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $1885·29.

Robert Thompson vs. Max Eble. An action to recover damages for an injury done to plaintiff by defendant's mischievous dog running between his legs in the street, and tripping him on the sidewalk, thereby breaking his wrist. On trial.

District Court No. 2—Judge Stroud.

Borden vs. Girard. An action to recover for a heater sold to defendant and erected in his house. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $297·61.

Evan Morris & Co. vs. Mary B. McCalla. An action to recover for goods (clothing) sold and delivered. The defense alleged that the goods were sold to another party, and not to the defendant. On trial.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Allen-McCoole Fight—Termination of the Match in a Farce—Lynching of a Murderer in Kentucky—Financial and Commercial.

FROM THE WEST.

An Alleged Murderer Discharged.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 8.—Samuel Harmon, arrested yesterday for knocking Peter Moinet down and inflicting injuries that are supposed to have caused his death, was to-day discharged by the Prosecuting Attorney, he assuming that there was not sufficient blame attached to Harmon for his detention.

The Allen-McCoole Match—The Friends of the Latter Spoil the Match.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—The prize fight is off, owing solely to the officiousness of the McCoole party. Thorwegen has arrived from St. Louis, but McCoole refuses to allow him to have any voice in the matter. He says that no one shall hold the stakes but a resident and property holder in St. Louis. A warm meeting of the representatives of both sides was held at George Atkinson's saloon last night. Allen's friends proposed that the money should be hung on a pole in the centre of the ring, to be taken by the best man at the close of the fight. McCoole's friends said no. Allen's friends proposed that the referee should hold the stakes and deliver them to the man in whose favor he decided the fight. McCoole and his friends said no. Allen's friends proposed that the men should fight for the excursion money. McCoole's friends said no; it would not pay. James Corey then mounted the counter and said that he had understood that both men were willing to fight for ten dollars. He was willing to put up five hundred dollars out of his own pocket for them to fight for rather than that the fight should not come off. But nothing would satisfy the McCoole party, and the conclusion seems irresistible that they are determined to spoil the match, because they feel certain that their man would be whipped if he dared to face Allen in the ring.

Marine Disaster.

QUEBEC, Nov. 9.—The steamer Her Majesty, plying between Nova Scotia and Lake Ontario, went ashore while heading for Point Gulf on the St. Lawrence in a fog. Her hull was stove, and the vessel and cargo will be a total loss.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A Murderer Lynched.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 8.—Frank Zarcy killed Elise Burgiss in Richmond, November 1. On the next Friday night a party of men went to Zarcy's house to lynch him, but he fought them, and it is said killed one and wounded others. On Saturday Zarcy was lodged in jail in Richmond, and this morning, before day, a body of men took him from the jail and hung him, attaching to his body a placard threatening death to any one who cut down his body before 7 o'clock. Zarcy had killed four or five men, and had a bad character.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—Cotton dull and heavy, and nominally 25½c. Flour dull and buyers demand lower rates; prices are nominally unchanged, but weak. Wheat steady at $1·35@1·38. Corn—White, $1·05 for old, and 90 cents for new. Oats, 55@57c. Mess Pork lower at $32·50. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 12c.; clear do., 12½c.; shoulders, 15½@16c. Hams, 24@25c. Lard firm at 18@18½c. Whisky depressed and lower, with sales at $1·03½.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Snow Falling.

CONCORD, Nov. .—Snow to the depth of a foot has fallen in Northern Vermont, at Richmond, and at Bolton.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 9—11 A. M.—Consols, 93¾ for both money and account. United States 5-20s of 1862, 83½; of 1865, old, 82½; of 1867, 83¾; 10-40s, 77¾. Erie Railroad, 21; Illinois Central, 98¼; Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9—11 A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 12d. The sales of to-day are estimated at 8000 bales.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Linseed cakes, £19 16s.

HAMBURG, Nov. 9.—Petroleum closed firm last night.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 9—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¾, and for account, 93¾. American securities easier. 5-20s of 1862, 83¾; of 1865, old, 82½; and of 1867, 83½; 10-40s, 77¾. Stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 20¾; Illinois Central, 98¼.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9—1 P. M.—Flour, 22s. 6d. California wheat, 10s. 1d.; red Western, 8s. 10d.; red winter, 9s. 1d.@9s. 2d. The receipts of wheat for three days, 20,000 quarters, all American. Tallow, 46s. 6d.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 71f. 27c.

HAVRE, Nov. 9.—Cotton opens quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Nov. 9 —Petroleum opens firm at 62.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9—2 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11¾@11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¾@12d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are heavy.

PARIS, Nov. 9—3 P. M.—The Bourse is now flat and quiet. Rentes, 71f. 15c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 9.—United States 5-20s opened active and firm at 89⅛@89¼.

MURDER.

A Woman Beaten to Death—A Husband the Alleged Murderer—A Horrible Spectacle.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle of yesterday.

One of the most horrible murders that has ever occurred in this vicinity was perpetrated some time during last night at a house on Fifth avenue, three doors above the Soho run toll-gate, the victim being a married woman named Isabella Campbell, wife of Thomas J. Campbell, an express driver by occupation. The first knowledge of the murder was obtained by Mayor Brush shortly before 7 o'clock this morning. The Mayor was coming down Fifth avenue to the office, when he was overtaken by Campbell, who had his little boy, aged about 3 years, in his arms. He stopped the Mayor and stated that his wife had accidentally fallen down stairs and killed herself, and that, fearing some of the neighbors might accuse him of murdering her, he wanted to give himself up. He was considerably under the influence of liquor, and the Mayor called two officers, who took him in custody. The officers then went back to Campbell's house with him, and found the ghastly corpse of a woman lying dead on the floor of the kitchen. Evidence sufficient to satisfy the officers that a brutal murder had been committed was seen at a glance; and placing the child in care of a neighbor, they proceed at once to the lockup with their prisoner. They then informed the Mayor of what they had discovered, and several officers were despatched to take charge of the house.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 9.—Passed up for Baltimore—Brig Mary, from Rio, and schr D. Talbot. Passed out—Ship A. Beninner, and barque Lapwing and Elverton, for Philadelphia. The barque Regina discharged her pilot at 5 P. M. yesterday, and went ashore at 6:30 P. M. on Cape Henry beach. Assistance from Norfolk has been sent to her. The weather is tavorable.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1869.

The usual weekly statement of the city national banks shows a healthy change both in the supply of currency and in the amount of business. As the improvement was perceptible from day to day in the general tone of the market, we are not surprised to receive an authoritative proof of it, but we hardly expected to find it so marked. The deposits have increased $1,226,127, the largest for very many weeks. The loans have expanded $436,867; specie, $172,840; and legal-tenders, $174,923. This is an encouraging exhibit, which must reduce the rates for money in spite of the efforts of lenders to buoy them up.

Call loans are easy to-day at about 6 per cent. on Governments, but discounts continue unchanged so far.

The premium on gold opened at 127⅛, and fluctuated but little during the morning, the tendency, however, being downward. Sales about noon at 127⅛.

There is very little doing in United States bonds, and the market is somewhat unsettled.

There was a fair degree of activity in the Stock market this morning, but prices were not so strong. Pennsylvania war loan sold at 100¼. City 6s were steady, with 101 bid for the new issues.

Reading Railroad was in moderate request, and sold at 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad was quiet at 54; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53¾@54; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 29, b. o.; and Minehill Railroad at 53½.

Canal stocks were exceedingly dull. Lehigh gold loan changed hands at 96; 33½ was bid for Lehigh Navigation, and 14 for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

In Bank stocks the only transaction was in Mechanics', at 31½.

Coal and Passenger Railway shares were neglected.

—The receipts of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad for the month of October approximate $320,000, $90,000 over the same month last year. The total receipts to October 31 of this year exceed those of last year to the same period, $444,000.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 C & A 6s, 83.ls.	84½	200 sh Read.s15wn.	48¾
$1000 Read R 6s, '86 97		1400 do.....ls.	48¾
$5000 N Pa 6s...ls.	93	1700 do.....ls.	48¾
$700 Leh Gold 1....	96	20 sh Minehill R..ls	53½
$3000 do.....ls.	96¾	17 sh Leh V R. .ls.	54
$1000 Pa 6s,W L Cp.	100¾	20 do.....	54
$1000 Leh 6s, '84...	81	15 do.....	54
$2100 Leh 6s R Ln.ls	85¼	20 do.....ls.	53¾
2 sh Mech Bank..	31½	200 sh Ph & E.s60wn	28¾
3 sh Penna R....	54	100 do.....b60.	29
43 do.....ls.	54		

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118¼; 5-20s of 1862, 115¼@115¾; do. 1864, 113¾@115¾; do. 1865, 113¾@113¾; do. July, 1865, 115¾

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is in America a dreadful and portentous presence called of the vulgar high life. Exactly what that phrase imports, perhaps, only Jenkins can explain. But we infer that it includes a rosy atmosphere of Jockey Club and Cocoaine, wherein disport exalted beings, who ride when others walk, who wear velvet for cloth, who have ice-cream every day for dinner, who come late to concerts, who, in short, are shining members of that fine aristocracy, peculiar to our dear, our native land, whose foundations are laid broad and deep in the everlasting rock of money, which represents the social and æsthetic worth of money, and which is entitled to all the dignities and honors which money can bestow. Of it are those charming young women who dine in full dress at the table d'hote of Stetson's or the Union, and waltz in the public ball-room with any man who asks the cheap privilege. Of it are the wealthy curled darlings of the nation, who keep a spanking team at Long Branch, and, inviting a girl to drive, smoke a cigar at her side; who stare a pretty woman out of countenance and turn to look after her on the avenue; who are horsey in talk and much given to jewelry; whose ambition it is to color a meerschaum, to resemble the British Guardsman of Ouida's novels, and to have the reputation among men of being a dangerous fellow among women, by Jove. Of it are the mothers who labor and fret to hold their girls in training for the matrimonial race, and who handicap their neighbors' girls with invented frailties to keep the running even; to whom conspicuousness is eminence, and notoriety fame. Of it are the fathers, who, having forgotten the man in the money-maker, look upon a daughter as a costly young person whose expenses some other money-maker will, in the course of nature, one day assume. Of it is that brazen horde of the unmannerly to whom half the pleasure of a German or a *soiree dansante*—there are no dancing parties in high life—is the rapture of seeing the affair described at length in the *Household Daybook*, or the *Evening Tom Tit*, or else *The Stage*, as the most brilliant event of the season, or Reunion Among our Fashionables, or The Carnival of Terpsichore, or Festivities of The Upper Ten, but under whatever name smelling as sweet of millinery, Bloom of Youth, patchouli, and personalities. Of it, above all, its priest and prophet, its incense-bearer and its herald, its troubadour and little footpage, is Jenkins—Jenkins, the omnipresent, the untiring, the devoted, the reverent, the minute, the eloquent, the rapturous, the irrepressible; Jenkins who has the receipt of fern-seed to walk invisible; Jenkins who adds Eastern splendor to Oriental magnificence.

What abuse an excellent and eminent dignitary of a prosperous church may have heaped aforetime on lock-defying and area-sneaking J. we know not. But, whatever virtuous slight and snub he dealt, he has been most dreadfully remembered therefor. The amiable prelate had a daughter to whom came a warrior bold, whose arms, till now some forgotten number of moons wasted, had used their dearest action in the tented field. That warrior told his tale and won that daughter. There was nothing in this to give us pause. Unkind Fate dooms the tenderest of fathers to give up the most filial of daughters when the predestinate lover comes a-wooing. And the tenderest of fathers, from Minnehaha's, up and down, has lamented in more or less audible and metrical fashion, rejoiced unselfishly in the larger happiness of the departing maiden, and crowned the youthful pair with his blessing. Why this tempered melancholy, this shadowed joy, should be made a mock of in the interest of the commonalty, save to feed fat some ancient grudge of Jenkins, we cannot guess. But mocked it is, and that most coarsely. In public print, and without opportunity for refutation, this libeller attaints the simple gownsman of belonging to high life. With fat capitals he proclaims "Wedding in High Life." As if that were not injury enough, he appends two columns of impertinent and unkind bosh concerning Bishop —— and Mrs. Bishop —— (we wonder that he did not elegantly and politely write Mr. and Mrs. Bishop ——), and Miss —— and Miss —— Libbie and Miss Ida ——. Of course he writes the names in full. No scruple of delicacy hinders his great revenge. He has stomach for it all, has Jenkins. He relates how the bridegroom enlisted in the war as a private, how the influence of his "present father-in-law" enabled him "to stalk through the list of non-commissioned positions," how, again, the influence of that potential and then post-poned relative enabled him to be breveted major and lieutenant-colonel, how still again, the same beneficent lover of his kind, kindly honoring before maturity the filial drafts of his impending kinsman, enabled him to obtain a professorship in a certain college, and how, once more, this paternal horn of plenty, not to speak it profanely, shook down on him a consulate, all ripe, and asking to be swallowed. Jenkins, this minute, wilfully leaves the impression, studies to leave it, that the "happy bridegroom" is a limp and inert ornament of high life who graciously consents to be boosted, if society will pardon the expression, into all manner of desirable crotches in the tree of time. We have no doubt, personally, that the young man is the most energetic and determined of his sex. But even from the stand-point of Jenkins, we submit that a person who has "stalked through a list," has achieved what no son of Adam ever did before him, and is entitled, by virtue of that pre-eminence, to make servants of servants of his brethren until tapped on the shoulder by that fell-sergent, Death, who alone could outstalk him.

We should have mentioned that this wedding in high life "aroused a state of sensational enthusiasm ordinarily permissible only under spiritual movements, or amid the emotional inspirations of camp-meetings and religious revivals." (We should greatly have preferred giving this information in English, as is our custom, but no one in our office was found capable of understanding the extraordinary dialect in which it was written.) Moreover, "all creeds were represented. Baptists and Catholics, Presbyterians and Episcopalians, Universalists and Methodists, Jews, infidels, and idolators, white and black, old and young, male and female, Americans, Europeans, Asiatics, and Africans, all alike flocked to witness, etc. etc." If Jenkins could be believed—which, as he sets down all in malice, we know he cannot—this state of things would be a curious revelation of the vacuity of mind of the modern Philadelphians, who, having nothing to do and less to think of, rush off to a church to assist at a wedding to which not one of them was invited, and pound and batter the doors to get in. Why, this is more appalling than the mobs of the Faubourg St. Antoine in the Revolution. For this is at our own doors, as it were, and these are the weak, piping times of peace. It is a record of the civilization of a sister city only paralleled in that historic report of the authentic British traveller who, being asked to describe the manners and customs of certain islanders, wrote, "Manners they have none, and their customs are disgusting." And where, O where, were the Unitarians and the Mohammedans, the Parsees and the followers of Buddha, the Swedenborgians and Miller's Saints? Where was the gentle Polynesian, or that isolated savage tribe known as the Moyamensing Repeaters? Had they all torn off in a body, brandishing umbrellas, and crying "amok, amok," to a funeral at the other end of the town, to which equally they were not invited, and were they banging down the doors of the House of Mourning with equal energy? Royal Jenkins, speak! Let us not burst in ignorance; but tell!

All the invited gentlemen, even the President, wore a remarkable article of dress, usually black, called "pants," whose use is not described; but as one guest is reported as entering "with his right hand thrust deep in his 'pants' pocket," we take it to be some useful if not necessary garment. The costumes of the ladies are given with conscientious fidelity, to the color of their shoe laces, and the number of their corsets. All but one. Once our peeping Tom failed us. 'Tis not in mortals to command success, but he did more, Sempronius, he deserved it. The distinguished Somebody wore black. "His *lady*"—courtly Jenkins!—"had a dark suit the particulars of which our reporter was unable to gather." *Unable*, mind! After the ceremony, which was really performed, notwithstanding that the attention of the ladies was distracted by the howling mob, and that of the gentlemen by that new toy, their "pants"—and during which "the bridegroom recited the formula without the prompting of the clergyman, distinctly enunciating" (which was certainlo a remarkable triumph of memory and elocution, the "formula" being fully two lines long, and Jenkins, though he hates him, insists on doing him that much-admiring justice), the bridal train left the church, but Mr. and Mrs. Bishop went over to the pew in which sat Mr. and Mrs. President Grant, and—talked! Jenkins here audibly flops down on his knees in the presence of majesty, and relates, with bated breath, that the President and Mrs. Grant *sat*, but Senator —— and General —— *stood!* Whereupon we feel bound, in the interests of elegant literature, to think of a historic parallel for this august spectacle, but can't. Charles the First holding Van Dyke's pencils comes the nearest to it. But there is the difficulty of deciding which represents monarch, and which artist. Besides, it might have been Francis and Andrew de Sarto, after all. So, duly abashed, we follow the wedding party home, but are grieved to find that those dreadful Philadelphia "people of all creeds, and people of none," must have broken into the supper-room before us; for though by what we must be allowed to consider a direct interposition of Providence, "the supplies held out till midnight," "unceasing assaults were kept up on the salads, ices, etc., etc." "renewed attacks, etc., etc." Nothing better could be expected of Jews and infidels, of course, but decent people could not surely be so rude, not to say greedy. As for the presents, "the display of silverware alone was as great as can be found in many stores claiming to be largely in the business, etc., etc." "The presents were all carded with the names of the givers," whereon follows an inventory of articles with "the names of the givers," and nothing omitted but a price list, which mistake is evidently a blunder of the printer.

We have been forced to omit unnumbered gems of thought and flowers of feeling, as our model would describe his own sentences. But what is here printed will serve as the text to our sermon. Are we reading of Yahoos or of the fine American of the year of grace '69? Can we call ourselves civilized while Jenkins goes unwhipped of justice, nay, paid of vanity? This wedding was meant to be a sweet and beautiful family festival. It has been made to seem an ostentatious and tasteless pageant. The American of high life thinks it a fine thing to read such an account as this in the papers. It smacks, to him, of fashionable intelligence, and the Court Journal. Thomas Jefferson be praised that we can never have the compliment of a Court Journal in this country, but this paste imitation of it is worse than the real thing. A titled aristocracy, living, in a sense, on the people, is, in a way, the property of the people, and cannot keep itself out of type. But an American citizen belongs wholly to himself. The public which pays two cents for its morning scandal, acquires thereby no valid title to know whether his wife cleans her gloves or asks the French Minister to dinner, nor whether his daughter has seven dozen solid spoons on her wedding-day, or not even a plated fork. With great accessions of wealth in the last years there has come a certain vulgar publicity of living which, while it may make the unthinking admire, cannot but make the judicious grieve. For the security and privacy and simplicity of home are the best possession of a people who have no barriers of caste to protect them from the encroachments of an underbred, untaught, unsensitive multitude. And when Jenkins opens wide the door and invites that multitude to enter, it is not benefitted by what it sees, and the sacred household gods veil their faces and turn away.

CUBA—A BROAD AMERICAN POLICY REQUIRED.

From the N. Y. Herald.

There seems to be some reserve with the administration, and consequently an unusual reticence with the Washington newspaper correspondents, on the policy of the Government with regard to Cuba. This leaves room for a good deal of speculation. Consequently that portion of the press which evidently is under Spanish influence pretends to believe the President will ignore Cuba in his message to Congress next month. Of course such an opinion has not been formed from any information obtained from General Grant or from the State Department, and no doubt has been manufactured either by the American agents of the Spanish Government or by the newspapers themselves under Spanish influence. We cannot expect the President will reveal at present precisely what he intends to say or recommend to Congress about Cuba, and perhaps he has not yet made up his mind fully on the subject. In the month between the present time and the assembling of Congress events may occur to modify existing impressions. As he will act in accordance with public sentiment, probably he may deem it important to ascertain what the views of the representatives of the people are before he decides upon the course he will take in his message on the Cuban question.

But we are not left in the dark entirely as to General Grant's views and sympathies relative to Cuba, and therefore can form a better opinion of what policy he may develop in his message than that offered by the Bohemian press or Spanish agents. The views of the President were given at different times during the last summer and fall; and, indeed, so were those of the Secretary of State. We know, then, that General Grant warmly and heartily favored Cuban independence, and that Mr. Fish expressed himself in a similar manner on this subject. We know that he cordially sympathized with the Cubans in their struggle for liberty, and looked forward to the time when the United States could recognize them. Even the excessively conservative Secretary of State admitted months ago that recognition and Cuban independence were only a question of time. The action of the Government, too, through our Minister at Madrid, in proposing to negotiate with Spain for the independence of Cuba, shows that as far back as last spring the administration was earnestly at work to bring about the freedom of Cuba. To suppose that the President would now, after the Cubans have heroically maintained the struggle, and that with better prospects of success, abandon the object he had in view in the Cuban cause, is unreasonable, and would imply a degree of imbecility and vacillation on the part of the administration which is not consistent with the character of General Grant and which the American people cannot believe. Throughout his history and public career General Grant has shown that he entertains broad national views on all questions pertaining to the progress and perpetuation of republican freedom on American soil and to the progress and grandeur of his own country. This was seen in his bold proposition to march an army across the Rio Grande and drive the foreign imperial intruders from our sister republic of Mexico. In fact, he has shown the same broadly national sentiment and fearlessness on every occasion when republican institutions on American soil and the progress and grandeur of our country was in question.

How, then, can we believe that the President will ignore Cuba in his message to Congress, or that he will abandon the cause of the Cubans, after all that he has said, and the effort he has made to secure their independence? To be silent about Cuba when the public mind is full of the subject, and in expectation of a definite policy being declared, would be acting like the foolish and timid ostrich, which hides its head under the sand without considering that its whole body is exposed to view. The Cuban question is too prominent and too popular a one to be ignored, and we do not think there is Spanish influence enough at Washington to blind the President to this fact. At all events, it is certain neither the people nor their representatives in Congress will ignore it. As to the sympathy of the American people with the Cubans there can be no doubt. It exists in every section and among all classes, except, perhaps, with Mr. Sumner, who thinks of nothing but his speech on the Alabama claims, and who would sacrifice the liberties of any people for the fancied glory connected with that, or with the exception, possibly, of a few Copperhead politicians and weak old fogies, who would fence in the United States to prevent any further expansion or progress. But the question of Cuba is not one of sympathy only, despotic and cruel as the Spanish government of the island is, and much as the American people may desire to see the Cubans free, but important American interests, principles and progress are involved. Cuba is the richest island in this hemisphere, and, perhaps, on the globe. If free or annexed to the United States the trade with it would be exceedingly valuable—that is, if our Government be wise enough to prevent the island becoming a second St. Domingo. If the action of the United States should avert the fate of destruction and desolation which now threatens Cuba, and the Cubans acquire their independence, the trade would become in a short time incalculably valuable. Looking at the matter, too, in a political point of view, the present is the most opportune time for the acquisition of Cuba, for settling a question which has long occupied the public mind, for extending and strengthening republican institutions on this side the Atlantic, for fulfilling our national destiny in the absorption of contiguous American territory, for practically carrying out the Monroe doctrine, and for increasing the grandeur, power and commerce of the republic. With such objects in view and such motives for action there is not a great nation in the world that would not have made the independence of Cuba a fact long before this. England, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and even Spain herself would have studied only their own interests, progress and aggrandizement in such a case. We need not cite examples in history—in what is occurring constantly with the great nations of the world—to show the policy all pursue. Every one is familiar with the facts. Will our Government and statesmen comprehend the broad American policy that is required of them, the destiny of the republic, and the aspirations of the people? That is the question. Cuba is pre-eminently a case involving these great national considerations, and we must soon know whether the Government can comprehend its opportunity and duty or not.

THE NATIONAL CENSUS OF 1870.

From the N. Y. Times.

There is so much of sensational oratory and "disjointed thinking" among the members of Congress during the session, that a scientific audience is always somewhat surprised to find a prominent member of that body showing any very strong appreciation of science or a disposition to respect its laws. These were certainly the sentiments of the very intelligent body who listened to General Garfield's paper, read to the Social Science Association, upon the "National Census of 1870." They had expected that a few solid facts would be served, garnished by a very frothy syllabub of "buncombe" and patriotic oratory. Instead, they listened with surprise and pleasure to a clear, philosophical, and practical statement of what the census should be, what its present defects were, and of its vast importance in a scientific and national point of view. General Garfield is evidently familiar with the improvements in statistical science and in sympathy with the philosophical spirit of the age.

The peculiar importance of the census to this country arises, as the speaker justly stated, from the fact that we have here no statistical bureau, and depend for almost all our accurate information as to the resources and growth of the country upon the decennial census.

There are especial reasons now for desiring to obtain a trustworthy account and estimate of the products and population of the country, in that we have just finished a most destructive war and are burdened with a heavy debt. It is important for financial reasons that we should know just how much we have destroyed of our wealth, and how far population has diminished. In a scientific view it is most desirable to know how fast the creation of new wealth goes on after a great war, and what are the permanent losses and wounds from such terrible struggles. The great question of the effects of emancipation on a servile population, and on production, will be in part answered by the dry tables of the coming census.

Whether the negro dies out in freedom, whether he produces as much, and whether the black population shifts towards the South—all these important problems may be partly solved by the next enumeration of population.

We shall learn, too, how fast and far the Southern whites are abandoning their States for other regions under the Union, and whether they themselves are creating more or less wealth since they ceased to depend on forced labor. After the results of science appear, the usual outcries of prejudice and ignorance on these important matters will cease, and we shall have facts to rest upon.

As this vast procession of population moves across the waters to this New World, we shall learn from the tables next year where it is distributing itself, and what lands and climates under our flag it prefers. Great physical problems, too, will be in process of solution. It is still a question with the students of race whether the Anglo-American is fairly acclimated, and whether his natural increase is not diminishing in proportion to that of continental nationalities, so that the leading race here may be dying out. This vital query will receive many responses from the figures of next year. It will be known, too, how many disabled men we have as the fruit of our civil war, and what the exact condition is of the national strength.

The movements of population, too, within the Union will be ascertained, and the growth or decay of separate communities and States be distinctly portrayed. We shall learn again the precise ratio of our growth and our production; what increase we are making in manufacture, how many new acres are being planted, what additional animals we possess, and what the exact decay of our commerce is. The ratio of births to deaths, of deaths to occupations and ages, and a thousand facts of the highest importance in vital statistics, will again be carefully presented.

Insurers have asserted that the average of human life is longer here, among our native born, than in the Old World. The census will begin to furnish data for ascertaining this. To secure all these vast results so important to finance, to science, and to our national well-being, a most careful and scientific plan for the census is needed.

General Garfield's suggestion that the United States Marshals be not employed in taking the census seems wise, for obvious reasons. His recommendations that the returns of families be on separate slips, and held confidential, that they be never taken advantage of for taxation or any judicial purpose, and that more and better paid agents should be engaged in this work, seem also reasonable and proper. The census ought also to be taken within one month, so that it may be as accurate as possible—as a single day census must be impossible in our vast domain—and it should be collected and published at least within a year, and not drag on for five or six years, as has often been the case. The distribution of schedules beforehand is a very practical suggestion, and would insure much more trustworthy returns. General Garfield's suggested improvements in headings of the schedules, we trust, will be adopted, as well as a more compact and popular form of publication for many of the statistics than we have hitherto enjoyed.

THE NEW ERA IN NATIONAL POLITICS.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The autumnal elections are over. The two which are yet to take place in Mississippi and Texas, under the reconstruction acts, are so exceptional in their character that we need not wait for them before summing up the general results and deducing the lessons taught by a series of contests which have been waged without intermission for the last two months.

We presume that neither political party has realized its expectations; certainly neither has won the decisive triumphs which it predicted. While the Republicans have lost no State which they could reasonably hope to carry, the reduction of their majorities, when compared with those of 1868, has been serious and significant. On the other hand, the Democrats have by no means made such advances into the territories of their opponents as their leaders promised the rank and file at the opening of the campaign.

It is not, then, the superficial results of these elections which constitute their chief importance. By practically closing protracted controversies, they open to every sagacious eye a new era in national politics. Until now, a shade of doubt hung over the ratification of the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution. These elections, with those which are soon to occur in Mississippi and Texas, place that matter beyond a contingency.

It is at this precise point that the transcendent importance of these contests appears to both political parties. The consummation of the amendment will be the culminating point in a series of measures which General Grant was elected to carry through. Half a million of voters, scattered all over the Union, gave him their suffrages mainly to secure this end, and with scarcely any other object in view. That valuable and remunerative item in the capital stock of the Republican party is exhausted. Any attempt by that party to hereafter ring the changes upon the class of subjects to which the amendment properly belonged, will be treated by the people as sounding brass. Through the blind perversity of Democratic leaders, the Republican chieftains have been able to win a succession of victories on this field, some of which they would otherwise have lost. A few Democrats of that school of politicians who learn nothing and forget nothing may try to keep up this bootless contest, and even endeavor to carry it into the next Presidential campaign: but the masses of the party will not be slow to inform them that they have sacrificed quite too much already in fighting about negroes, and that the appropriate place both for reactionary leaders and blind guides is not at the head of the column, but far away in the rear.

So soon as the Democratic party gets rid of its old fogies, and, in the language of Mr. Brooks, of the *Express*, "ceases to race with dead horses," or, in the words of Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, "cuts loose from all dead issues and obsolete questions," then the danger of the Republican party will commence. That party is now in power, and cannot afford to abdicate the responsibilities of its position. It is crossing the threshold of the new era. It must take the initiative for the future, or try the hazardous experiment of combatting the Democracy on such ground as the latter may select. The very successes which the autumnal elections enable the administration to consummate should warn General Grant that the time is at hand when he must present to the country those new issues, upon the strength of which his party can alone hope to secure the next House of Representatives, and achieve a victory in the approaching struggle for the Presidency.

BEDSTEADS AND BALLOTS.

From the N. Y. World.

If things go on in this fashion much longer, the poor negroes of the South will soon have no friends outside of the Democratic party. The old abolitionists and the Republicans have taken to abusing the national freedman and the ward of the nation in a shocking manner, and there is some reason to believe in the truth of the rumor that Mr. Sumner is preparing a speech, to be delivered at an early day of the approaching session of Congress, based upon that declaration of the higher law—"Cursed be Canaan"—and proving, by the most improved Sumneresque logic, that the interests of humanity and progress, with initial letters, demand the exclusion of every negro who cannot construe a page of Virgil, or who has not committed to memory all the speeches of Sumner, from the suffrage. Mr. Parker Pillsbury led off in this new crusade against the negroes; and now comes "N. C. M.," a correspondent of the same school, declaring that these unhappy children of Africa are poor devils, sunken in such abject misery and degradation that it is absurd to expect them to exercise the rights of citizenship with the most infinitesimal degree of intelligence or independence. It is to be remarked that a curious change has come over the Republican mind in regard to the prospects of the negroes. For the last three or four years they have been telling us that the ballot was the one thing needful for the freedman; give him but the ballot, and all other things would be added unto him; it would be food, clothing, education, enlightenment, and protection for him; and, having it, he would lack nothing else. Now they are telling us that the ballot is useless, and worse than useless, to him; and that it will be a curse until he first acquires intelligence, independence, and virtue. Formerly, our Republican friends took a poetical and romantic view of the question; now they have gone to the other extreme, and are grovellingly utilitarian. "I have no faith in any educational or missionary enterprises when bedsteads are scarce," exclaims "N. C. M." "It is in vain to sing about the 'softness of a dying bed' in connection with a sublime faith, when the only bed is a long box, or a pole bedstead, with a bark rope, and rags for bedclothes." "The freedmen are only children, and need to be taught everything," the correspondent continues. The negroes, we used to be told, would soon all become landowners, and thus acquire independence; but "N. C. M." dispels this pleasing dream. "The whites own the land, and will not sell to the negroes—not because they are negroes, but because they have no money. I do not see how they are ever to get money, nor can it be shown that, with their limited knowledge, the land would be worth what they should pay for it." "N. C. M." goes on to confess, "since the time has come when some good can be done by stating the fact," that all the stories that have been told at Freedmen's Bureau meetings and elsewhere about the anxiety and ability of the negroes to acquire education were, not to put too fine a point on it, pious frauds. "When they enter on studies that require reason they are dull;" and, although they can be made to learn to read, they there pause content, the novelty of the thing being exhausted. In short, as the correspondent sums it up, "it must be seen that the negro cannot compete with the white man;" he must remain a servant, a serf, and a slave in all but the name. The possession of the suffrage will only still further degrade him, as it will cause him to be drugged with bad liquor in order to make him vote the right ticket; and the most happy thing that can be hoped for him is a speedy extinction. All this was foreseen and prophesied long ago, but the party of moral ideas was deaf to the warning. They are now confessing their folly; but it is too late to repair the mischief they have wrought.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Palo and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Moder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETS.

AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 23 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17s No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Roofs, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Cure, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.
4 29tf

GRAVEL ROOFS REPAIRED AND WARranted for five years, at half the price others charge. Tin roofs repaired and painted at one cent per square foot. Old shingle roofs covered with ready roofing, at small cost. Keystone Roofing Company, No. 411 VINE Street. Call and see. 11 8 1m

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 79
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18s
JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Waln,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16s

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27s

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000 00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869, $503,279 22.
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John R. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.
This Company insures only first class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6s

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. E. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 2s

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1s

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 609 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:
Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, Henry Lewis, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 22s

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell.
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30s

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4s No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Catharine Sullivan, aged 36 years, committed suicide last night, at No. 736 Swanson street, by taking laudanum.

—A horse attached to a carriage containing a gentleman named Fenwell ran away on South Broad street yesterday afternoon.

—Several pieces of cloth were stolen, yesterday afternoon, from the store of Cooper & Conard, corner of Ninth and Market streets.

—A young man was arrested in Germantown yesterday afternoon, charged with stealing $50 from a clergyman of that place. Alderman Good held him to answer.

—One of the Smith family named John committed suicide by hanging himself to the balusters of the stairway of the house No. 240 South Eighth street, last evening.

—The annual meeting of the Spring Garden Soup Society was held last evening at the Soup House, on Buttonwood street, near Broad, when an election of managers took place.

—John Burg, a lad, fell off an ice-house on Queen street, below Second, yesterday afternoon, and fractured his leg, besides receiving other injuries about the body and head. He was removed to his home, No. 257 Queen street.

—John Killion, doing business at the southeast corner of Front and Walnut streets, had a hearing before United States Commissioner Craig Biddle yesterday, on the charge of carrying on the business of rectifier without paying the special tax. The Commissioner held the defendant in $1000 bail for a further hearing.

—The Board of Health now have under consideration the estimate of expenses for the year 1870, and from an examination made by their sub-committee the total expenses of Health Office, Lazaretto, Municipal Hospital, street-cleaning, etc., are estimated at about $388,000. Of this amount there will likely be realized from resources of the department some $31,000, leaving the estimated expenses for the year something like $257,000.

—Sarah Solomon, deceased, late of this city, by her will, which was admitted to probate yesterday, bequeathed to the Jewish Hospital Association the sum of $100.

—The will of Prudent Casamajor, of St. Jago de Cuba, but formerly of Philadelphia, was also admitted to probate. It was made on the 19th of July, 1869, and Messrs. Samuel, William, and John Welsh are named as its executors. After making several bequests of a private character, there occurs the following paragraph:—

"In case I shall survive the execution of this will for the space of one full calendar month, then, but not otherwise, my executors in trust to pay to four benevolent institutions in the city of Philadelphia, to be selected by my said executors or such of them as shall accept and act in these trusts, and the survivor or survivors of them, the sum of $500 each, clear of the collateral inheritance tax."

—A stated meeting of the Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon, at the Blockley Almshouse, President John M. Whitall in the chair. The Steward reported the house receipts at $20-38. The Out-door Agent reported having collected $127·7 for support cases. The House Agent reported the census of the house at 3228; same time last year, 3182; increase, 46. Mr. Server offered the following:—

Resolved, That application be made to Councils requesting them to appropriate the proceeds of the several trust funds, authorized by law, to be disbursed by the Guardians of the Poor. Agreed to.

Mr. Haney offered a resolution fixing the salary of the general watchman at $500. Agreed to.

A resolution fixing the salary of the engineer at $700 was offered and debated, and then postponed.

A resolution providing for the abolition of the office of recording clerk was presented and discussed and laid over until the next meeting.

Domestic Affairs.

—Judge Dent is sanguine of his election in Mississippi.

—Pike, the murderer, is to be hanged at Concord, N. H., to-day.

—The Wolfboro' (N. H.) bank robbers got $25,000 in available funds.

—Destructive fires are reported from several parts of the country.

—A vessel arrived at Havana yesterday with Spanish reinforcements.

—Several postal changes have been made in this State by Postmaster-General Creswell.

—An express driver murdered his wife in a most brutal manner, in Pittsburg, on Sunday night.

—In future visitors will only be received by the President between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

—Yellow fever has made its appearance at Puerto Principe, and cholera prevails in the interior.

—John Henry Salmon has been arrested at Charlottesville, Va., charged with murdering his mother and brother.

—Governor Bullock has ordered a special train for country visitors from Washington to the Georgia State Fair, on the 13th inst.

—Receipts amounting to $81,239·50 are acknowledged by Mr. H. Gaylord, treasurer of the Avondale fund, up to the 4th inst.

—Thanksgiving Day is to be made an occasion of enjoyment and banqueting to the inmates of the various Soldiers' Orphans' schools.

—Senator Cameron and several distinguished Pennsylvania agriculturists and horticulturists purpose visiting the Georgia State Fair.

—A most disastrous flood recently devastated the country in the vicinity of Menda. A whole town was destroyed and many lives lost.

—By order of General Canby, all the meetings of Virginia Railroad stockholders are postponed till after the admission of the State into the Union.

—Track-laying on the Mobile and New Orleans Railroad commenced yesterday. The driving of the first spike was celebrated with interesting exercises.

—The Governor of Iowa intends to leave the appointment of Senator Grimes' successor to the Legislature. Hon. William B. Allison is regarded as the coming man.

—Small-pox has carried off five hundred Indians of the Gros-Ventre tribe, or one-half its number. This has produced a panic among them, and numbers are committing suicide.

—Rev. James A. Cobb, pastor of Broadway Orthodox Church, at Chelsea, Mass., died suddenly last night, aged sixty five. He was a native of Connecticut, and a graduate of Yale College.

—A freight train ran off the track on the Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark Railroad, near Mount Vernon, Ohio, on Sunday. The conductor died of his injuries. Two others were injured.

—The Erie strike thus far has been attended with no violence. Other hands have been taken on in place of the strikers, who have been paid off, and there has been no interruption in traffic. The engagement of some brakemen at a lower rate led to the strike.

—Secretary Boutwell has had a count made of the bonds purchased by the Government, towards the extinction of the public debt, up to November 1. Those purchased for the sinking fund amounted to $17,844,500, and those held pending the action of Congress to $45,000,000.

Foreign Affairs.

—Rochefort had a great ovation in Paris last night.

—Manilla was visited by a severe earthquake on the 27th ult.

—The son of the Emir of Bokhara is on a visit to Czar Alexander at St. Petersburg.

—Napoleon holds a reception at Compeigne to-morrow. Minister Washburn is invited.

—There is a prospect of securing free navigation of the Dardanelles for the merchant marine of all nations.

—Ex-Queen Isabella first said she would abdicate in favor of the Prince of Asturias, and then that she would not.

—Funeral services over the body of Mr. Peabody have been ordered by Queen Victoria to be held in Westminster Abbey.

—A consultation has been held between Napoleon and his war ministers as to the measures to be adopted on Victor Emanuel's death. Fears are entertained of a Mazzinian insurrection.

Union Benevolent Association.

At the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Union Benevolent Association, held Thursday evening, 21st ult., the following officers and managers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—

President—Samuel H. Perkins.
First Vice-President—J. Fisher Leaming.
Second Vice-President—Benjamin Comfort.
Treasurer—Edward R. Wood, No. 404 Chesnut street.
Corresponding Secretary—L. Montgomery Bond.
Recording Secretary—John H. Atwood.
Managers—Thomas Latimer, John Rohlen, William Purves, Arthur G. Coffin, Benjamin Orne, Thomas Watson, Joseph H. Dulles, John Ashhurst, Thomas A. Budd, Richard Wood, Charles S. Wertz, M. D., Joseph A. Clay, Alfred M. Collins, John E. Graeff, Henry D. Sherrerd, J. B. Van Dusen, S. Morris Wain, George C. Morris, William A. Porter, and John B. Gest.

The annual report shows the following results for the past year:—

Number of visits made to dwellings of the poor	13,403
Number of families under care of visitors	4,347
Number of sick attended	1,339
Number of persons found employment	597
Number of children provided with homes and schools	63
Number of tons of coal furnished to the poor in small quantities	1,104
Number of garments distributed, including boots and shoes	2,202

Orders for provisions and groceries in like proportion.

The total distribution for the year in money, fuel, and materials amounted to $27,185·18.

The number of lady visitors, who are resident in their sections, and long familiar with their work, is 120. To their care may safely be confided the poor of the city for the ensuing year; and funds are already needed by them to carry on their work.

A supply of 1000 tons of coal for the coming winter was fortunately contracted for during the past summer at a low price, and money is needed immediately for freight and other expenses; $2000 is required to meet this and other pressing necessities.

Two new collectors, J. H. Dingee, No. 532 S. Tenth street, and John T. Walton, Jr., No. 306 N. Sixteenth street, *who are the only authorized collectors of the Association*, will make their appeal to citizens in person soon, and a liberal response is respectfully solicited.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received also by the Treasurer, Edward R. Wood, No. 404 Chesnut street, or by the agent, George F. McCallmont, at the office of the Society, N. W. corner of Seventh and Sansom streets.

SAMUEL H. PERKINS, President.
JOHN H. ATWOOD, Secretary.
Philadelphia, November 1, 1869.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·40	MOON SETS	10·13
SUN SETS	4·48	HIGH WATER	6·21

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM W. PAUL, H. C. BUTCHER, S. E. STORES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguey	London	New York	Oct. 23
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 26
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 27
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 29
Nemesis	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 30
Westphalia	Havre	New York	Oct. 30
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Oct. 30

FOR EUROPE.

Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 9
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 10
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 10
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 11
America	New York	Bremen	Nov. 11
City of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 13
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 13
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Nov. 16
Paraguay	New York	London	Nov. 20
City of London	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 27

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Nov. 10
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	Nov. 10
Columbia	New York	Havana	Nov. 11
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 13
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Nov. 16
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque Annie M. Gray, Genn, Havre, Warren & Gregg.
Brig M. C. Haskell, Haskell, Savannah, S. Lathbury & Co.
Schr Arthur Burton, Sherman, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Isaac Keen, Kitchen, Boston, David Cooper.
Schr Cherub, Layman, Havre-de-Grace, do.
Schr H. N. Squire, Fisk, Boston, do.
Schr D. C. Ginther, Webb, Havre-de-Grace, do.
Schr Minerva, Emerson, Fall River, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr T. Borden, Wrightington, Fall River, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Cleared on Saturday—Br. brig Mercedes, Kohl, Cienfuegos, Madeira & Cabada.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Jas. S. Green, Pace, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig M. C. Haskell, Haskell, 4 days from Boston, with mdse. to S. Lathbury & Co.
Schr John Johnson, McBride, 7 days from Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr Mohawk, Bradley, 3 days from Norfolk, with lumber to J. W. Gaskell & Sons.
Schr H. B. McColley, Hubbard, 7 days from Leachville, with shingles to H. Croskey—vessel to Knight & Sons.
Schr Bee, Hastings, 3 days from Norfolk, with shingles and bolts to captain.
Schr Henry Harteau, Jones, 4 days from Portland, with brown stone to Struthers & Son.
Schr Onward, Evans, 1 day from Indian river, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 34, Burk, from Norwalk.
Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, from Boston.
Schr E. Ewing, Johnson, from Boston.
Schr J. P. McDevitt, Mullen, from Hartford.
Schr P. Bradley, McMonagle, from Hartford.
Schr W. H. Kinzle, Soper, from New York.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Mr. W. Schellinger, pilot, reports having seen a deep barque, name unknown, beating in the Capes at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 8.—Ten barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

George Davidson, with barley, for Philadelphia.
Kate Schuyler, with barley, for Philadelphia.
F. McWilliams, with stone, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 8.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—

West; James Hand; Wm. Norman; Yuba; Wm. Porter; J. H. Davis; and S. Hummell, all with coal for New York.

L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Canova, Wallace, from Liverpool 6th ult. for Philadelphia, was passed 3d inst., lat. 47 16, long. 47 23, by steamship Nebraska, at New York.

Ship Laila Rookh, Sutherland, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 27th ult.

Ship Abyssinia, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 25th ult.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, hence, at New York 7th instant.

Steamship Norman, Boggs, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 7th inst.

Barque Thomas Dallett, Pike, from Laguayra for New York, was spoken 2d inst. lat. 34, long. 73 30, with loss of lower foretopsail.

Barque Dryadon, Gabrsen, hence, at Texel 22d ult.

Barque Priest, reported bound to Philadelphia, was spoken 6th inst. off Absecom.

Barque Griffin, Armstrong, hence, at Queenstown 27th ultimo.

Brig Crocus, Colburn, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 4th instant.

Brig Circassian, Bunker, hence for Boston, was spoken 4th inst. off Absecom.

Brig Arctic, Blenkhorn, hence, at Gibraltar 18th ult., and cleared for Venice.

Brig Annie Bachelder, Steelman, at Calbarien 23d ult., for Portland in 3 days.

Brig Mary E. Thompson, from Boston for Philadelphia, was spoken 5th inst. 10 miles SE. of the Highlands.

Brig E. A. Bernard, Reed, at Messina 17th ult., from Palermo.

Schr Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, at Calbarien 23d ult., for Portland in 2 days.

Schr Adelia, Foote (not Holder), for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 3d inst.

Schrs A. P. Simpson, Cummings, cleared at Eastport 1st, and Lena Hunce, Appleby, on the 2d, both for Philadelphia.

Schrs Jonathan May, Neal, for Mobile, and J. J. Crittenden and Fort Royal, Nickerson, for Wilmington, Del., cleared at Baltimore 6th inst.

Schrs J. Paine, Priest, from Somerset for Philadelphia, and C. L. Farrington, Smith, hence, for Stonington, passed Hell Gate 7th inst.

Schr Ida Dellatorre, Davis, hence, for Bristol, at New York 6th inst.

Schrs William F. Burden, Adams, and Memento, Layton, from Providence for Philadelphia; and E. J. Erickson, Gunn, from Philadelphia for Stonington, at New York 7th inst.

Schr Glengarry, Yates, sailed from Charleston 7th inst. for Wilmington, N. C.

Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, hence, at Portsmouth 7th inst.

Schrs George Taulane Adams, from Boston for Philadelphia, and Charles Conner, Nickerson, from Woodbridge, N. J., for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 6th inst.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
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No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

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No. 102 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

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TAYLOR & COALE'S PATENT AUTOMATIC LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVE.
BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR, ETC. ETC. 10 4 tf 1

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FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABL AGENCY.

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3 4 thstnf CHARLES H. EVANS.

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5 9 tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

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Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at [9 25 3m
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CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
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BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuth
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

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The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety
OF
FULL AND HALF-BOUND
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS,
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Blank Book Manufactory
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Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
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Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
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A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
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BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.

For the present, we are offering a limited amount the above Bonds at

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The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

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STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26§

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869
1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869
1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869
1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
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FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,
ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.
WOOD MOULDINGS,
BRACKETS, ETC.
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A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

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GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.
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The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.
Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.
UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.
Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.
Polite Salesladies in attendance,
A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
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AND
GENTS' NOVELTIES.
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AMUSEMENTS.

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GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
Manager.....H. GRAU
The Manager respectfully announces a short season of GRAND GERMAN OPERA,
COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15,
WHEN THE ORIGINAL COMPANY OF WELL-KNOWN AND FAVORITE ARTISTS,
Together with the full Chorus and powerful Orchestra, who, a few years ago, created so favorable an impression in this city, and concluded one of the
MOST SUCCESSFUL OPERA ENGAGEMENTS ON RECORD IN AMERICA,
and who recently closed in New York, at the Theatre Francaise, a
LONG AND BRILLIANT SEASON,
will have the honor of appearing in this city in
FAVORITE GERMAN OPERAS,
which have not been represented here for nearly four years.
THE REPERTOIRE
will be of unparalleled richness and interest.
One of the features of the season being that
NO OPERA WILL BE REPEATED.
THE SCALE OF PRICES
adopted for the season is such that cannot but be deemed liberal.
SUBSCRIPTIONS.
Subscription Tickets, entitling the holder to a Reserved Seat for eight evenings and one matinee performance,
EIGHT ($8) DOLLARS.
The sale of subscription tickets will commence on Wednesday, at 8½ A. M., at Trumpler's. 11 6

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HERRMANN
THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
LAST NIGHTS. NEW PROGRAMMES.
THIS TUESDAY, November 9,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
THE GREAT HERRMANN IN A NEW PROGRAMME,
Introducing his celebrated
SECOND SIGHT.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday), LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.
SATURDAY—ONLY GALA MATINEE.
Admission, $1, including reserved seats.
FAMILY CIRCLE, 50 cents; GALLERY, 25 cents.
Seats now for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the Academy. 10 30

LAURA KEENE'S
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT—BOGUS.
BOGUS! BOGUS! BOGUS!
A NEW DRAMATIC SENSATION.
LAURA KEENE as KATE POMEROY,
And the entire Company in the cast.
With New Scenery, Startling Effects, and
A Yacht Race.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT ¾ to 8.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 9,
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF
LUCILLE WESTERN,
Who will have the honor of appearing in her powerful creation and thrilling portraiture of
LADY ISABEL VANE,
IN
EAST LYNNE; or, THE ELOPEMENT,
In which grand impersonation she is
WITHOUT A RIVAL.
A MATINEE WILL BE GIVEN ON SATURDAY.
Doors open at 1½ o'clock. Commence at 2.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¾ to 8.
SECOND WEEK OF LOST AT SEA.
HOUSES PACKED TO THE ROOF.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, LOST AT SEA.
With New Scenery, Original Music,
Hungerford Bridge, Great Fire Scene.
Full Company in the Cast.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT,
THE ONLY MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock, of LOST AT SEA.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE,
THE ZANFRETTA TROUPE
AND CARON FAMILY
FIRST WEEK OF THE MAGIC STAR AND LA FETE CALAIS, THE GREEK SLAVE, ETC.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique).
Mr. Charles H. Duprez.....Manager
MARKED AND UNEQUALLED SUCCESS.
THIS EVENING, AND CONTINUE EVERY NIGHT.
Third week of the great artistic
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Gigantic Minstrel and Burlesque Opera Troupe.
Still Another New Programme This Week.
First Time, New Burlesque,
PATTI THE REAL, AND PATTI THE IMPOSTOR.
Admission, 50 c.; Gallery, 25 c.; Parquette, 75c. [11 8 6§

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SCENES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

CONCERT HALL.
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11,
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
BY
THEODORE THOMAS
AND HIS
CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA,
Composed of over
FORTY DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS,
Together with the following
EMINENT SOLOISTS:—
MISS ALIDE TOPP,
The Celebrated Pianiste;
MR. H. SCHMITZ (French Horn),
MR. C. WEINER (Flute).
PRO

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1869.

ARE ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS NECESSARY AS MEDICINES?

We devote considerable space to the publication of a report recently made by two prominent physicians, under the direction of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, which strongly condemns the common practice of prescribing stimulants. It elaborates the theory that although this system of treatment is unnecessary, it is so nearly universal that "it sends its victims daily by thousands prematurely to the grave, and fills our land with drunkenness and crime." These allegations are of such a startling and important nature that the grounds on which they are based deserve the attentive consideration of the general public, and of all who are interested in the welfare of their families, as well as the medical profession. The report says:—"Every physician whom we know personally, all of whom we have heard, use and recommend the use of alcoholic liquors in some form in their practice. The great majority *use them freely* in trifling as well as grave cases; on drunkards as well as on the total abstinence people; on the child of a day and the parent of threescore and ten." As they are prescribed as a preventive as well as a cure, and administered in nearly every disease, the authors of the report contend that the appetite which proves so terribly injurious in numberless cases is thus created by the advice and direction of men specially charged with the preservation of health. Authorities for this practice are, of course, not wanting, and it seems that some of the approved modern medical works exalt the various alcoholic preparations into great specifics which alone can cure the ills that flesh is heir to. While this theory is systematically applied in numberless cases no temperance agitation can make a deep and lasting impression upon the community. Families who are constantly admonished by those whose opinions command profound respect that brandy, wine, whisky, gin, bitters, and malt liquors are highly useful to ward off disease from sound constitutions, absolutely necessary to build up enfeebled frames, and the best of medicines to cure disease, will pay little heed to the declamations of the champions of total abstinence. One quiet word from the family physician will prove infinitely more potential than the long orations of a Gough or a Father Matthew. What is most surprising is that the increased use of liquors as a medicine seems to have kept pace with the progress of the prohibitory agitation, and that their condemnation in the lecture-room and the pulpit was instantly followed by the increased popularity of the stimulant treatment among physicians. There is little doubt that this popularity has been carried to undue lengths, and that many doctors are now in the habit of prescribing liquors in cases where, without even effecting transient good, they do great permanent harm. As there was at one time a rage for the lancet, and at another for calomel, so there is now an undue prominence given to liquors as remedial agents; and if all the conclusions of the report are not accepted, it will be fortunate for the country if it exercises, even in a moderate degree, a restraining influence upon the practitioners who are characterized as "worshippers" of the fancied utility of alcohol as a medicine.

The main question, however, after all, is whether liquors are really necessary as medicines. On this point there is an evident conflict of authority, and while much has been written of their advantages, their scientific antagonists are comparatively few in number. Many warnings have been made against a too frequent prescription of stimulants by the profession, and the evil results of excessive drinking are conceded on all hands; but few physicians have dared to banish alcoholic preparations from their list of remedies. We are told, however, that such a course is not altogether without precedent, and some very respectable authorities are cited to sanction it. The renowned Dr. Benjamin Rush, of this city, was one of the first to speak against the use of alcoholic stimulants; Professor Chapman declared it to be the duty of every physician to "discontinue the baneful notion of their remedial efficacy;" and Professor Gross now takes similar ground. Professor Seward, of Washington, alleges that "there is no case in which ardent spirits are indispensable, and for which there is not an adequate substitute." Several physicians are cited who in a long professional career successfully treated every form of disease without using alcoholic remedies in a single instance. And the report adduces the opinions and researches of a number of eminent medical writers to prove that alcohol does not possess the healing and nourishing virtues which have been theoretically ascribed to it.

In view of the manifold evils of intemperance, this whole subject deserves more attentive consideration than it has hitherto received. The theories on which the doctors still disagree should be subjected, as far as possible, to the most searching experiments. If it is indeed true that alcoholic preparations are never necessary as a medicine, that fact is of the highest importance to mankind, and its establishment by indisputable proofs would do more than anything else to hasten the reform which thousands of physicians are slow to adopt.

THE EMPEROR AND THE SITUATION.

Two despatches from Paris that are published this morning, are significant of the present situation of affairs in France and of the agitated condition of society brought about by recent political developments. A suspicious character was discovered prowling about Compeigne, where the Emperor is at present residing, and on being taken in charge by the police he was found to be armed, and frankly acknowledged that his intention was to assassinate the Emperor. It is well that he did not succeed even in making the attempt, for he would then have given a fresh pretext to the supporters of the Napoleonic despotism to crush out at all hazards the incipient revolution that is even now beginning to make the empire tremble. As it is, this would-be assassin will doubtless be held up as an example of the influence of the teachings of the advocates of republicanism, and the frustrated attempt of a single crazy fanatic be used as an argument to strengthen the imperial position. That the empire needs strengthening is evident. The Emperor is sick, and it is even said that it is almost impossible that he can live more than a few months longer, and the "Reds" are getting bolder as the hand that has so long firmly held the reins of power begin to grow feebler. Rochefort has not only been permitted to return to Paris under a special safe conduct from the Emperor, but he has been received with the utmost enthusiasm, and we are told that he was accompanied to his hotel by a crowd of fifteen thousand citizens, crying "Vive Rochefort!" This, added to the attempt on the Emperor's life, and to the somewhat remarkable statement that no arrests were made by the police on account of the demonstration in Rochefort's honor, indicates a curious state of affairs. Has Rochefort consented to extinguish his *Lanterne*, and to cease from his bitter gibes against the Emperor, Empress, the imperial family, and all the prominent supporters of imperialism? or has Napoleon come to the conclusion that the safest and wisest plan is to let this agitator alone, and allow him to talk as freely as he pleases? Such a course at one time would probably have been in the highest degree prudent; but after the policy that has been for so long a time adopted towards such men as Rochefort, and all outspoken members of the press, it may well be doubted whether the time has not passed for conciliation. The public mind is in a ferment, and an occasion and pretext are only needed to start a revolution that will send the second empire after the republics, monarchies, and empires that have preceded it. Revolutions in France have not in the past been so successful in reforming abuses that any one will delight in seeing another attempt in the same direction; and we can only hope, but scarcely expect, that both of the contending parties will be inspired by that spirit of moderation and true patriotism that will enable them to reconcile existing difficulties without violence or bloodshed.

JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISES.—The passion for starting new journals appears to be a mania with some people, and as nine out of ten that are started usually fail to command sufficient support to warrant their continuance, it generally proves to be a rather expensive mania. The people to whom these enterprises appeal for support are prompted by but one motive in rendering it. If they think they get their money's worth they will buy the second copy, but not otherwise. A few days ago a new daily penny paper was started in this city, and the question of its continued publication will depend entirely upon the manner in which it meets the demand of the people for news. Thus far the *Day* has displayed considerable enterprise and given satisfaction to its readers. If it continues as enterprising and successful in the future as during the first week of its existence, it will doubtless become an established and profitable institution. But the *Day* is not to have the field entirely to itself. The air is full of rumors of projected journalistic ventures, some of which have been talked about in certain circles for so long a time that there must be something serious at the bottom of the rumors. Prominent among the new ventures is the penny daily which it is understood Mr. William M. Swain will commence to publish on the first of the New Year. Mr. Swain is a son of one of the founders of the *Public Ledger*, and inherits his father's enterprise, and perhaps his tact. It is said that this new journal will be issued from the old *Ledger* building, at the corner of Third and Chesnut streets. A new afternoon paper, under the management of Charles McClintock, late of the *Post*, is talked of. The *Sunday Times* has recently changed hands, and under its new management will doubtless take a stride towards increased enterprise and prosperity. Colonel John H. Taggart, well known in this city as the former Collector of Internal Revenue in the First Congressional District, has become the proprietor of the *Times*, and is well fitted by his newspaper experience to make it a readable and attractive sheet.

A Comprehensive Editorial.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* makes a sharp analysis of an editorial article which lately appeared in the London *Daily Telegraph*:—

"It is obviously the work of only one man; it is not longer than such treatises usually are; and yet it contains references to the following personages:—Aurelian, Zenobia, Richard Cœur de Lion, Pope, Isaac of Cyprus, Voltaire, Pontius Pilate, Leibnitz, Cunigonde, Ismail, Calphurnia, Constantine, John Milton, Abdul, Cæsar, Huxthausen, Napoleon I., Napoleon II., Count Algarotti, Hook, Peter the Great, Mr. Clarke, Mahomet, Sir Isaac Newton, with his little dog Diamond, Haman, the Czar Nicholas, the Czar Alexander, Huyghens, Carlyle, Catherine of Russia, Hippocrates, John Evelyn, Paul, Salmasius, Mme Krudener the Prophetess, and the late Mr. Button. Reference also is made to the Plantagenets, the Stuarts, the Tullianum, the Tuileries, the Gemonian steps, the Suez Canal, Tsar-skoe Celo, Sayes Court, the Chaussee d'Antin, Roum, Hyde Park, Smolensk, South Kensington, and various other persons and places. Also, to Mohamedanism, the Master of the Mint, Palais Royal dinners, great exhibitions, pickled cucumbers, the Peace of Paris, slavery, Laferme cigarettes, Lancastrian schools, and many other things of that kind. The object of the article (apparently, we admit that it is quite a matter of opinion) is to establish the following assumption—that 'on her own soil, in 1870, Russia will not derogate from the industrial celebrity she has already attained, but will continue to show the nations that she produces something more than tallow, hemp, and hides.'"

Another Libel Suit.

We learn from the last number of *Father Abraham* that Andrew Armstrong, Esq., an ex-member of the Legislature, and lately a candidate for nomination for the State Senate, has sued Messrs. Rauch & Cochran, the proprietors of that paper, for libel. The alleged libel, it is understood, consists of the statements, made by the defendants some time ago, that as a member of the Legislature Mr. Armstrong drew mileage of upwards of $90, being for 306 miles, while his residence is only thirty miles from Harrisburg, and the proper mileage only nine dollars. The editors of *Father Abraham* say they are ready for trial, and express a desire to have the matter settled at the earliest possible day. If Mr. Armstrong has been falsely charged, there certainly can be no difficulty in proving the fact; and in that case a jury will, no doubt, do him ample justice. The public, and especially those interested in local political and legislative affairs, will await the result with considerable interest.—*Lancaster (Pa.) Express.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ C L O T H I N G
READY MADE.
Warranted to
F I T W E L L.

The great objection usually urged against Ready-made Garments is that they do not fit well. We GUARANTEE that any gentleman with no special peculiarity of shape about him can be

WELL AND SATISFACTORILY
FITTED
IN
PANTS, VEST, COAT, AND
OVERCOAT,
OUT OF THE
LARGE AND WELL-PROPORTIONED STOCK
OF
FINEST CLOTHING
NOW SELLING AT
THE CHESNUT CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.
10 26 JOHN WANAMAKER'S.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION P. M.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8, 1869.
General Orders No. 13.
I. The Division will Parade to escort the remains of the late Rear Admiral CHARLES STEWART, on WEDNESDAY, November 10.
II. The line will be formed at 2:30 o'clock P. M. on Broad street, facing west, the right of the First Brigade resting on Chesnut street; that of the Second Brigade on Locust street; that of the Third Brigade on Spruce street, and that of the Fourth Brigade on Lombard street, and the column will move promptly at 3 o'clock P. M.
By order of CHARLES M. PREVOST,
Major-General Commanding Division.
JAMES STAER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Division Inspector. 1t

☞ A MEETING OF THE SELECT AND COMMON COUNCILS will be held THIS AFTERNOON, the 9th instant, at four o'clock, by request of his Honor the Mayor, for the purpose of taking action relative to the decease and the funeral ceremonies of the late ADMIRAL STEWART.
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
1t

☞ OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, City Hall, S. W. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1869.
The Department are invited to participate in the funeral escort of the late Admiral CHARLES STEWART, on WEDNESDAY, November 10.—Dress—dark suits, white gloves; and report to this office as soon as possible.
By order of GEORGE DOWNEY,
1t Chief Engineer Fire Department.

☞ THE STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The members of this Society are requested to meet in the Select Council Chamber on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 10th instant, at half-past 3 o'clock, to attend the funeral of their late fellow-member, Rear-Admiral CHARLES STEWART. GEORGE W. HARRIS,
1t Secretary.

☞ FUNERAL OF COMMODORE STEWART.—The HIBERNIAN SOCIETY is requested to meet on WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., at INDEPENDENCE HALL, to attend the funeral of their late fellow member, Commodore CHARLES STEWART.
By order of
GEN. ROBERT PATTERSON, President.
DENNIS B. KELLY, Secretary. 1t

☞ PONEYVILLE LECTURES.—WILLIAM L. DENNIS, Esq., will deliver the Second of the Course entitled
"THE PONEYVILLE LECTURES,"
On TUESDAY EVENING, November 9, 1869,
At the ASSEMBLY BUILDING (large hall).
Subject:—"OUR CHURCH AND CONGREGATION."
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17:—"Social Fossils."
TUESDAY, Nov. 23.—"Mrs. Wiggins and Her Party."
Tickets, with secured seats (three Lectures).....$1 50
Single tickets, with secured seats.....75 cts.
Admission, 50 cents. Lecture at 8 o'clock.
Tickets and seats at Trimpler's Music Store. 11 5 4t

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1869.
A meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE on THURSDAY, November 11, 1869, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for as members of the Board of Directors.
By order of the Board of Directors.
11 4 7t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
Hon. S. S. COX, November 29.
Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, December 1.
Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, December 3.
MARK TWAIN, December 7.
D. GOODROVA, December 8.
WENDELL PHILLIPS, December 16.
Tickets at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 11 1 tf

☞ THE SCIENCE OF LIFE.—CONCERT HALL. Positively the last lecture by Professor McCLINTOCK THIS EVENING, to GENTLEMEN EXCLUSIVELY. Tickets, 25c. 1t*

☞ STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2mrp

☞ AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Shareholders of the CITY SEWAGE UTILIZATION COMPANY will be held at the Rooms of the Real Estate Exchange, Forrest Building, No. 119 S. FOURTH Street, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors. 11 8 3t

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collecting done in all parts of the State and returns promptly made. 11 4 2w

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
H. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4 5 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 29 6

☞ COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3 6

☞ R E M O V A L.
THE PHILADELPHIA
SAVING FUND SOCIETY
Commenced business at its
NEW OFFICE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF
WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, 11th inst. 10 12 1m

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
9 5 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 30, 1869.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 20 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.
11 2 4t THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax.
W. RUSHTON, JR.,
11 3 10t Cashier.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Final Arrangements for the Obsequies of Admiral Stewart—Hanging of a Murderer in New Hampshire.

ADMIRAL STEWARTS' OBSEQUIES.

The Formation of the Procession—The Route Agreed Upon—The Organizations Participating.

General Charles F. Ruff, the Chief Marshal, has prepared the following as the order of the general procession:—

1st Division Pennsylvania Militia, Major-General C. M Prevost. Hearse containing the body, with pall-bearers and Marines as guard of honor; band of 4th Artillery and four companies; officers of the volunteers in uniform, and officers of the army and navy; the officiating clergyman, and the clergy in a body.

Mayor, City Councils, and officers of City Government.

Representatives of Foreign Governments; Judges and officers of the United States Courts, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, District Court, and Court of Common Pleas.

Officers of General Government and State Governments.

Members and ex-Members of Congress.

Members of State Legislature.

District Attorney of United States and Attorney-General of State.

Members of the Bar.

Medical Profession.

City Officers.

Officers and Soldiers of War of 1812.

Officers and Soldiers of Mexican War.

Officers of Pennsylvania Militia not on duty.

Society of the Cincinnati.

The Hiberian Society and Loyal Legion.

Trustees and Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania and of Medical Colleges.

Officers and Members of the American Philosophical Society.

Historical Society and Academy of Natural Sciences.

Park Commission.

Board of Underwriters, Board of Port Wardens, and other Port Officers.

Ship Owners' Association and other Maritime Societies.

Board of Brokers, Merchants Exchange Company, and Officers of the Commercial Association.

Board of Controllers of the Public Schools.

Directors of the Public Schools.

Officers of the Philadelphia Library Company.

Fire Department.

Literary Societies.

Typographical Societies.

Temperance Societies.

Beneficial Societies.

Masonic Order.

Odd Fellows.

American Mechanics.

Order of Red Men.

Brotherhood of the Union.

American Protestant Association.

Knights of Pythias.

Teachers and Pupils of the Public Schools.

Board of Trade, Commercial Exchange, and other Commercial Organizations; other Bodies, and Citizens generally.

THE ROUTE

agreed upon is as follows:—Up Walnut to Broad, down Broad to Spruce, down Spruce to Tenth, down Tenth to Shippen, and down Shippen to Cemetery.

The military will form on Walnut street, right resting on Fifth street, facing west.

The clergymen, Mayor, City Councils, Officers of the City Government, Representatives of Foreign Governments, Judges of the Courts, Officers of the General and State Governments, Members and ex-Members of Congress, Members of the Legislature, United States District Attorney and Attorney-General of the State, Members of the Bar and of the Medical profession, City Officers, Officers and Soldiers of 1812 and the Mexican War, Officers of Pennsylvania Militia not on duty, Society of the Cincinnati, the Hibernian Society, Loyal Legion, Trustees and Faculty of the Pennsylvania University and the Medical Colleges, Members of the Philosophical Society, Historical Society, and all others included in the above programme down to the Fire Department, will assemble in Independence Square.

The firemen will assemble on Fifth street, right resting on Walnut, facing north. The societies named after them will form on Fourth street, right resting on Walnut, facing north.

The bells of the city will be tolled from 3 to 5 o'clock. Minute guns will be fired at Broad and Market streets, and the cars on the line of route will be required to cease running.

The procession will move precisely at 3 o'clock.

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Execution of Pike, the Murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Brown.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 9.—The terrors of the scaffold have been fully and painfully realized to-day by Pike, the Hampton Falls murderer.

Notwithstanding the numerous pleas for mercy in his behalf, the Executive declined to interfere, being firm in his determination, and the law was relentlessly administered. There were about thirty persons present at the execution, and the declaration of the Sheriff excluding members of the press having been vetoed by a higher authority, every reporter who made application was admitted.

None of the relatives of the condemned man made an application, but one relative of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, his victims, was present and witnessed the scene from the beginning to the end. There was great excitement in Concord all the morning, but everything was quiet around the prison, a crowd of less than forty persons composing the whole concourse of the curious. The last night of the condemned was barren of any incident of interest.

A St. Louis Divorce Case.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—In the case of Lucy J. Sandford against B. C. Sandford for divorce, mentioned some time ago, the plaintiff dismissed the suits. It is averred by the defendant that Lucy Dewitt, the plaintiff in the case, and a widow for the second time, got up a mock marriage, having procured a man to personate and take the name of Sandford, and subsequently levied blackmail as Mr. Sandford, and when he refused to submit any longer she brought a suit for divorce, which she now dismisses.

A Murder in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 9.—At 8 o'clock last evening, as the express train from Nashville was leaving Bacon Creek station, Tilton Cochran, a brakeman, was shot and instantly killed by a man supposed to have been concealed behind a wood pile. The cause of the murder is conjectural.

Honors to Mr. Peabody.

BEVERLY, Mass., Nov. 9.—The trustees of the Peabody Institute have decided that the building shall be closed until the arrival of the remains of Mr. Peabody, expected by the Scotia early in December. The building will be appropriately draped, and other arrangements made for the funeral.

A Futile Burglary.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 9.—The national bank at Portland, Conn., was entered by burglars last night, but they got only a few revenue stamps and two pistols.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

Our styles are the newest.
Our materias the most fashionable.
Our workmanship the very best.
Our stock the largest in the city.
OUR PRICES defy competition.

HENRY IVENS,
No. 23 South NINTH Street,
11 6 stuth 2m PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

NO MATTER HOW QUEER
A MAN'S SHAPE!
So ample and varied is our stock of
Ready-made Clothing,
That we can fit him to a dot. And if he would prefer being measured for his clothes, we can give him particular fits in our
Custom Department.
Our specialties in elegant Overcoats,
Made in every style,
Trimmed to suit every variety of taste,
And finished in exquisite perfection,
Are worthy of the attention
Of every gentleman
Who desires to combine
COMFORT AND ELEGANCE.
MEN OF ALL SHAPES
AND SIZES,
Are freely invited to
Call and see how cheap the clothes are
AT THE
Great Brown Hall
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
ARE OPENING
European Novelties,
Bridal Silver Wares,
Diamonds,
Choice Gems of Art,
10 20 thsturp IN BRONZE.

BEING DESIROUS OF REDUCING STOCK,
I have concluded to offer
A VERY ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
At lower prices than the same quality can be bought for elsewhere.
Now is the time to buy, in anticipation of the
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
FINE WATCHES AND CHAINS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,
AMETHYST RINGS,
ENGAGEMENT RINGS,
WEDDING RINGS, ETC.
DIAMOND RINGS AND STUDS.
Compare prices, and satisfy yourself.
JOHN C. KELLEY'S
WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE,
No. 33 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
11 6 stuth2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

FINE FURNITURE.
DANIEL M. KARCHER,
Nos. 236 and 238 South SECOND St.
A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND, FOR WHICH EXAMINATION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. 11 4 thstu2m

FURNITURE.
T. & J. A. HENKELS,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET.
Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

FURNITURE.
J. LUTZ,
No. 121 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET.
I am selling off my entire stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
AT LOW RATES,
On account of retiring from business.
Please call and examine. 10 22 fstuth3m

CHESAPEAKE TERRAPIN.
DELAWARE TERRAPIN.
ALL KINDS WILD GAME.
JOHN MARTIN,
11 9 1mrp No. 1115 MARKET Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW RAISINS.
FINE LARGE DEHESA RAISINS,
In whole, half, and quarter boxes.
NEW CURRANTS AND CITRON,
PRINCESS PAPER SHELL ALMONDS,
VERY FINE LAYER FIGS.
ALMERIA GRAPES,
In beautiful clusters, at 50 cents per pound.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION
BY
WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET.
ASTRACHANS.
ASTRACHANS.
VELVET CLOTHS.
VELVET CLOTHS.
BEAVERS.
BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLAS.
CHINCHILLAS.
VELVETEENS.
VELVETEENS. (11 9 1mrp
WATERPROOFS.
WATERPROOFS.

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
Our stock is now complete, with a large assortment of GOODS embracing all varieties in our line, bought entirely for cash at lowest prices, and which we will sell at a very small advance.
Ladies' Cloakings.
IMPERIAL PLAIDS, from $1·75 upwards.
VELVET BEAVERS, CARACULLAS,
VELVETEENS, CHINCHILLAS,
ASTRACHANS, FANCY CLOTHS.
WATERPROOFS, PLAIDS, STRIPES AND MIXTURES, from $1·00 upwards.
Men's and Boys' Wear.
ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, from 75 cents upwards.
PLAID CASSIMERES, SCOTCH CHEVIOTS.
ENGLISH MELTONS, FROSTED BEAVERS.
CLOTHS AND DOESKINS, CORDUROYS AND SATINETS.
FUR BEAVERS, CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
11 5 stuth2m S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 21 5 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

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The Great Reformer of the Stage,
who, having abandoned stage life, now exhibits in vivid colors the whole show world BEFORE AND BEHIND THE SCENES. Being Truthful, Moral, and High-toned, as well as Sensational, Rich, and Racy, it outsells all other books. Beautifully illustrated with 40 spirited engravings, 24 full-page cuts, 600 pages, on rose-tinted paper. Greatest inducements yet offered. Prospectus, Sample Copy, Boxes, and Stationery Free. For circular, explaining, address, immediately, PARMELEE & CO., Publishers, either at Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, Ohio, or Middletown, Conn. 10 26 tuthsm

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FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE residence, with coach house, No. 1507 Spruce street. Furniture new and will be included, if wished. Apply to J. NORRIS ROBINSON, at Drexel & Co.'s, No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 11 4 tf

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COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into a Copartnership, under the name of LEVERING & SORRIS, for the purpose of engaging in the Flour and Grain Commission business, at Nos. 2029, 2031, 2033, and 2035 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.
EDMUND LEVERING.
RICHARD SORRIS.
Philadelphia, November 1, 1869. 11 8 m6*

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN EVANS & MILLER, Coal Dealers, has been dissolved by the withdrawal of J. R. Evans. The business will be continued and all bills settled by
C. E. MILLER,
No. 734 SWANSON Street.
November 8, 1869. 11 9 3*

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9, 1869.

In the depositions lately made by Marie Durand are to be found the materials of

Another Social Scandal.

Mr. Durand, the plaintiff in the case, is a native of New Grenada, South America, and carries on a large commission business with South American ports. He is not wealthy, but is reported to be worth twenty thousand dollars. Marie Durand, who has for seventeen years lived with him as his wife, and been publicly recognized by him as such, brings some very heavy charges against him. The gist of these are that, some months ago, he threatened that if she did not sign a paper confessing to having broken the seventh commandment with other men than himself, he would blow her brains out. Thus threatened, she succumbed, signed the fatal paper, was ordered by him to return to her native land, France, and never to venture to assume the character of his wife again. She says that the affections of their only surviving child, a boy of twelve, have been alienated from her, that the paper which, at the peril of her life, she was compelled to sign, was shown around to all the friends who had formerly recognized her as Mrs. Durand, and that every effort was made to drive her to the streets. Upon this statement Judge Jones, of the Superior Court of this city, granted an order of arrest against Mr. Durand, bailable in the sum of $10,000. Mr. Durand's counsel claim that they have a good and valid defense, and have made application to have the order vacated.

Amusements.

The lecture-season is rather cold in its prospects. As yet, Mr. Milburn and Mr. Gough are the only lecturers regarding whom announcements have been made, if I except Miss Kate Field, the young lady who last year made such a successful essay. *Being* successful, Miss Field needs no letter of introduction to the New York public, or I presume Miss Anna Dickinson would have written one similar to that which bespoke the favor of the Bostonians for Miss Logan. Kate Field appears at Steinway Hall to-night, and in "Life in Adirondacks" takes a good-humored shy at poor Mr. W. H. H. Murray, whose views were so extremely carnation-colored that last summer the lake-shores and forest-fastnesses of the Adirondacks were peopled with invalids who never progressed to convalescence.

Mr. Boucicault being sick, is it not fair to conclude that one or two of the theatres here must sooner or later follow the example of the Princess' Theatre, London, and close for want of something fresh? For, of course, no manager can dream of accepting a play that has not drifted into his hands through those of Mr. Boucicault. With what sorrows must Dion's sick couch be haunted! Think of the ghosts of translated French plays and "adapted" novels that doubtless throng about his anguished head, and shriek the words, "Pen, paste, and scissors!" in his ears! It seems a just retribution that the man who has passed successfully through so much hardening of the heart should be threatened with softening of the brain, and surely no playwright has been more conscienceless than Dion in regard to the sources from whence he drew his sensation supplies.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul are expected in this city during the winter. They will probably not rehearse their parlor entertainments, for Mrs. Paul is ambitious to enact "Hecate" and "Lady Macbeth," simultaneously, so to speak, as she did with questionable success in London. As a curiosity, the performance will be valuable; but will not the interest of the tragedy be levelled to something like that which is evoked by the Protean drama, in which the quickness with which changes of costume are effected comes in for the major share of the applause? It is almost in as bad taste as Mr. Booth's performing "Macbeth" in English to Janauschek's "Lady Macbeth" in German—interesting as an experiment, but not reconcilable with the principles of art.

On Wednesday night Mr. Tayleure, at the French Theatre, intends producing a play which is the joint production of H. Leslie and J. S. Clarke, and is called *London; or, Lights and Shadows of the Great City.* Mrs. Clara Jennings, who has seceded from Daly's Fifth Avenue, is to take the part of "Alice Heron," and Mr. Lewis Baker and C. T. Parsloe, Jr., are the only other names of decided merit which I recognize.

Middie Morgan's Riding-school.

It is said that Miss Middie Morgan, the cattle reporter of the *Times*, is shortly to start a riding-school, and that Mr. Leonard W. Jerome is to contribute $20,000 towards it. Miss Middie, although she has not lived in this city for a very long time, has already made herself quite at home among the newspapers, and may justly be described as dashing, both as an equestrienne and as a woman. Her great recommendation to the parties who intend to assist her in this enterprise is that she was commissioned by Victor Emanuel to purchase a stud for that imperial moribund. Some months ago Miss Middie made a bet, or registered a vow, or uttered an assertion, or something of that kind, to the effect that she would not enter Central Park until she could mount the best saddle-horse in the country. This she now has an opportunity of doing, having been tendered the use of Mr. Jerome's magnificent horse "Trovatore." Central Park has been without a sensation for a long time, and no better season exists than the present for creating one. The foliage up there just at present is brilliantly varied, but not more so than the luter-palpitating hues of the hundreds of well-dressed people, as they glance by in carriages and on horseback. Among circles where one might fee an honorable pride in reigning Miss Middie is queen. Her power is felt as much in the drawing-room as in the drove-yard, and she is just as quick in detecting the incorrigible points in the mules and donkeys of the one as of the other. She is a woman whose masculine hardihood of physique culture has enamelled with the gloss of feminine tact and sympathy. She has about an equal love for the higher orders of literature and the lower orders of animals, and cattle-pens and quill-pens come nearly alike to her.

The new altar in

St. Stephen's R. C. Church

is a masterpiece of ecclesiastical architecture. It is forty-five feet high and thirty-five wide, is constructed of Vermont statuary marble, and is so heavy that its foundations are on a level with the foundations of the church. It is, moreover, the most expensive in the world, and if that be not a merit, I don't know what is. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Bogus" at the Chesnut.

There are several features about the new piece brought out last night at the Chesnut that we can commend in the heartiest manner. There is one point at least that for fitness and severe artistic propriety is not surpassed in the whole range of dramatic literature. We refer to the title of *Bogus*, which is the only thing not bogus about the performance. There never was a title from the days of Thespis to those of Boucicault that was more delightfully appropriate and descriptive, and when we say that the merits of the piece begin and end with the title, we have exhausted criticism.

Our admiration is excited, moreover, by the extraordinary modesty that induces the author to withhold his name and to describe the performance as an "adaptation." This is at least refreshing, for where is the dramatic writer who is willing to acknowledge that he has borrowed his ideas from any one? But it is just here that the bogus character of the piece begins to be decidedly apparent, for the author does not even do himself justice in claiming the amount of originality that really belongs to him. The leading ideas—so far as the piece has any leading ideas—are "adapted" from the daily newspapers, which we willingly accord to any playwright as lawful objects of pillage. We have a right, however, to object in the strongest manner to the misuse of first-rate dramatic material. The coming American dramatist, if he ever does come, will find in the daily papers an unfailing supply of subjects upon which to exercise his genius; but it is not edifying to see upon the stage of a respectable theatre such coarse attempts at caricaturing public men as are contained in the piece brought out last evening at the Chesnut. The irrepressible Fisk figures under the thin disguise of "Sam Frisk," whose career is sketched with bold, if not artistic, touches; and the concoctor of *Bogus* even endeavors to peer into the future with prophetic vision, and he represents the Erie manipulator in the fourth act as "busted" and repentant, so that he is without difficulty induced to join the Methodist Church, marry his boarding-house keeper, and promise to become an exemplary member of society for the balance of his days. We can only say "amen" to this; but if the great Fisk should happen to consider it a libel—why the fortunes of the theatre and of the author would be made of course, and we hope that the "Admiral" may be induced to enter suit out of pure benevolence. Daniel Drew figures as "Emanuel Draw," a very exemplary member of society, who is misunderstood by his acquaintances, who imagine him to be a usurious money-lender. Both of these portraits are rather complimentary than otherwise to their originals; and it is just possible that they may feel themselves exceedingly gratified at being brought before the public in this manner. Mr. Mordaunt and Mr. Jack, who assume these parts, "make up" well, and this we take it is the next best thing to having Fisk and Drew bodily on the stage as their own representatives.

The rest of the characters are supposed to be personifications of girls of the period, young men of the period, adventurers, boarding-house keepers, boarding-school mistresses, bootblacks, newsboys, apple women, policemen, and the riff-raff generally of New York society as it appears from the point of view of the dramatist of the period. We were not able to discover any particular plot, and the personages come and go with a most delightful abnegation of all rules, advancing to the footlights to speak their lines and then retiring to the background to make way for somebody else. The dialogue is for the most part composed of all the slang terms that the writer could think of, and the merits of the piece may be summed up in the statement that it is a cross between *The Lottery of Life*, without the wit and animal spirits that John Brougham has put into that performance, and any one of the blonde burlesques that the reader pleases without the attraction of a liberal display of female legs. There are some few feeble jokes that approximate to nastiness, but for the most part the dialogue is as flat and unprofitable in every way as could well be imagined. The scenic attractions are very limited, and consist almost exclusively of a poor attempt at the representation of a steamboat leaving the wharf with a liberal display of dry goods boxes with advertisements upon them in the foreground, and a miniature yacht race with which the performance concludes. The piece is bogus in substance as well as title, and its chief and only merit consists in the fact that it is a practical satire on a class of pieces to which the public have been treated *ad nauseam* of late. Such a production is beneath criticism, and it will certainly not aid in making for the Chesnut the reputation of a first-class theatre.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the new sensation drama of *Bogus* will be performed this evening, with Miss Keene and the entire company in the cast. A number of novelties are announced as in preparation.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Lucille Western will appear this evening in *East Lynne*. The drama of *Atonement; or, The Child Stealer*, is in rehearsal. Mr. Edwin Forrest will commence an engagement on Monday.

AT THE ARCH *Lost at Sea* will be performed this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, Seventh street, below Arch, a variety of novelties are offered this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, Ethiopian burlesques and other features make an attractive entertainment.

HERRMANN will appear at the Academy of Music but a few more times, and we cordially recommend his entertainments to those who wish to enjoy a more than usually pleasant evening. The wonderful skill with which Herrmann performs seeming impossibilities stamps him as an artist of the first rank in his line of business; and as his tricks differ materially from those usually presented, he should be seen by those who wish to know what first-rate legerdemain really is.

MR. WILLIAM L. DENNIS will commence the second series of his humorous "Poneyville" Lectures at the Assembly Building this evening. The subject will be "Our Church and Congregation at Poneyville." To-morrow Mr. Dennis will discourse upon "Social Fossils," and on Thursday on "Mrs. Wiggins and her Party." These lectures are very amusing, and well worth hearing.

THEODORE THOMAS, with his grand orchestra of forty performers, will give three concerts at Concert Hall, commencing on Thursday evening next. The orchestra of Mr. Thomas has a well-deserved reputation in New York, where its performances are highly appreciated. The combination is a strong one, and it has been very successful in a series of concerts in Boston recently. In addition to the regular orchestra, Madlle Aldie Topp, the celebrated pianist, Mr. H. Schmitz, French horn player, and Mr. C. Weiner, flutist, have been engaged as soloists. The Boston *Post* says:—

"The fame of Mr. Thomas orchestra preceded its visit. In fact, it has long been most favorably known, not only in Boston, but in various parts of the country. It is probably the best organized and finest performing orchestra in America. It was superbly balanced last evening. As a result, the audience enjoyed one of the very best instrumental performances given in this city for years—in some respects, perhaps, the best. It was throughout a superb entertainment, and we congratulate Mr. Thomas and his magnificent orchestra on the completeness and brilliancy of their success. It was a somewhat bold enterprise to beard the lion in his den, for Boston has taken to itself the credit of having the best orchestra—that which performs at the Concerts of the Harvard Musical Association—in the country."

The sale of reserved seats commences to-day at Trumpler's, where a fine photographic picture of the orchestra is on exhibition.

THE FRANKO FAMILY of two boys and three girls will give two grand concerts at the Assembly Building, on Friday and Saturday evenings. A matinee performance will also be given on saturday for the benefit of families. Those young performers are natives of New Orleans, but they received their musical education in Berlin under the best instructors, and report speaks very favorably of their abilities as pianists and violinists. The sale of seats will commence to-morrow at Trumpler's.

THE GERMAN OPERA season announced to commence at the Academy of Music next week, under the management of Mr. H. Grau, ought to be a brilliant success. The company is a strong one, and the works that are announced for performance are such as are well worthy of the attention of the public. A series of first-rate entertainments may be expected. A popular scale of prices has been adopted, which ought to insure the rapid sale of the subscription tickets. Tickets for the season of eight nights and one matinee, with reserved seats, are placed at the low price of eight dollars. The sale of subscription tickets will commence to-morrow at Trumpler's.

ENGLISH PARLOR OPERAS.—The first of a series of Parlor Operas will be given at the Amateurs' Drawing Room, Seventeenth street, above Chesnut, to-morrow evening, on which occasion Mendelssohn's *Son and Stranger* will be performed for the first time in Philadelphia and the second time in America. It promises to be an entertainment of rare interest, and from the well-known musical ability of the performers, Madame Josephine Schimpf, Miss Ellie Peele, George F. Bishop, W. W. Gilchrist, H. R. Barnhurst, Thomas a'Becket, Jr., and others, the success of the operetta is rendered certain. A limited number of tickets have been left with Mr. Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street, for sale.

IT IS ANNOUNCED that a novelty will shortly appear in London in the shape of "Madame Natator, the lady frog, who will perform some remarkable feats in an aquarium." "We have seen such remarkable feats performed by ladies out of aquariums," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "that it will indeed be a gratifying novelty to see them inside a tank, and nothing they can do there is likely to surprise us; indeed, if the feats to be performed in any way resemble some of the recent exhibitions, an aquarium well hidden with weeds will be a very proper arena for the exhibition. We learn also from the *Musical Standard* that the ballet-master of a French theatre is 'training a monstrous snake to take part in a ballet, the scene of which is laid in the Garden of Eden.' The *Musical Standard* is inclined to discredit the statement; but we think that nothing can be more natural on the stage, as at present conducted, than to see Adam and Eve pirouetting out of Paradise and dancing a *pas de deux* in the presence of the cherubim with the flaming sword. We fear, however, that the serpent will find the fall of man has gone rather farther than he intended. It will be necessary to instruct the *corps de ballet* that in the Scriptural account the absence of clothing *preceded* instead of followed the fall."

CITY ITEMS.

NEW FALL GOODS.—*Choice assortment of entirely new styles, in Ready-made Garments,*

MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS', *superior in style, fit, and workmanship to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia.*

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NOTICE.—Crippen & Maddock, dealers and importers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third street, respectfully call the attention of families to the following attractions, which they have just received, viz.:—Extra fine *Goshen Butter*, in small tubs, put up for family use; new Bethlehem Buckwheat; extra Family Flour, made from the finest quality of white wheat; new crop *Oolong Teas*, extra fine, at reduced prices; *English Breakfast Tea*, rich and delicate flavor; Maryland Hams, of superior quality; sugar-cured Dried Beef; Winslow's Green Corn; Buck's celebrated Tomatoes; Robbin's extra large white fresh Peaches; Mercier's French Green Peas and Mushrooms; Lemarchand & Guilloux Sardines; *Queen Olives*, large and solid, very choice; *Olive Oils*, of all the favorite brands known in the United States; a fine variety of Cheese; Pickles, English and French Sauces; Mustards; *White Almeria Grapes*, etc., etc., all of which will be sold at the lowest rates, and warranted in quality as represented, by Crippen & Maddock, dealers and importers in Fine Groceries, No. 115 South Third street, below Chesnut, Philadelphia.

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MARRIED.

JERMON—MACKENZIE.—At Woodstown, N. J., September 7, 1867, by the Rev. A. J. Hires, Mr. H. VERNON JERMON to Miss JOSEPHINE B. MACKENZIE, both of Philadelphia.

REX—STEVENSON.—On the evening of the 7th instant, by the Rev. George Bringhurst, OLIVER P. REX, M. D., to ANNA B. STEVENSON.

DIED.

ABBEY.—On the 7th instant, ELIZABETH M., wife of J. N. Abbey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, John G. Moore, No. 1237 Parrish street, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DAWSON.—On the 6th instant, ANN C., wife of Job Dawson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 422 South Second street, on Thursday morning, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock.

KOHLENKAMP.—NICHOLAS KOHLENKAMP departed this life on the morning of November 7, in the 73d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also Franconia Lodge, No. 189, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1113 Vine street, on Wednesday next, November 10, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SMITH.—On the 7th instant, JOHN SMITH, Sr., in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are particularly invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1139 Otis street (late Wood street), below Girard avenue, on Thursday afternoon, the 11th instant, at 1 o'clock.

STUCKERT.—On the 7th instant, DOROTHY STUCKERT, relict of the late Peter Stuckert, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 4738 Main street, Germantown, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

YARD.—On the 7th instant, Mr. PEARSON YARD, in the 82d year of her age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 240 N. Eleventh street, on Wednesday morning, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock.

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CANNED GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

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We will offer on Monday, November 1,

10 CASES OF DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, INCLUDING PLAN STRIPES, DOUBLE WIDTH; all 6 stuths

PURE CHENE MOHAIRS, DOUBLE WIDTH;

HEAVY CHENE POPLINS, FANCY FRENCH POPLINS, ETC. ETC.,

AT 37½ CENTS, WORTH FROM 75 CENTS TO $1·00.

DRY GOODS.

IRISH POPLINS.

IRISH POPLINS.

OPENED THIS MORNING,

2000 Yards of Irish Poplins.

Equal to Pim Bros., at $2 per yard, in all the choice shades. Also,
5000 yards at $1·50 per yard, worth $2.

These goods are worthy the attention of the ladies, as they are less than gold cost, at

GEORGE D. WISHAM'S

CHEAP STORE,

No. 7 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

ELEGANT SILK-FACED POPLINS.

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Elegant Empress Wool Poplins, only 75 cents.

In fact, the largest stock of FINE DRESS GOODS will be found at

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EIGHTH STREET EMPORIUM FOR BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

OPENED THIS MORNING,

BLACK GROS GRAIN AT $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN AT $1·75.
HEAVY AND RICH AT $2.

The best $2 Black Silk in the city. Admitted by all to be the cheapest Black Silk offered this Fall.

Also, a full line of pure LYONS BLACK SILKS, up to $6 per yard, at

GEORGE D. WISHAM'S

SILK STORE,

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DEMONSTRATION IN VELVETEENS! VELVETEENS!

Handsome Silk Finish at 75, 87c., $1, and $1·25.
Lyons Silk Finish, equal to Ponson's.
Velvet, wide, at $1·50, $2, $2·50, $3, $3·50.

THE CHEAPEST GOODS YET OFFERED.

ALL THE ABOVE AT

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JOHN BURNS,

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

AND IMPORTER OF HOSIERY.

Nos. 245 and 247 SOUTH ELEVENTH ST.,

Above Spruce.

With our light expenses and active trade we can offer advantages over Chesnut or Eighth street prices to buyers of Linens, White Goods, and Hosiery.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Cartwright & Warner's Children's Vests.
Cartwright & Warner's Ladies' Vests, 26 to 36 inches.
Cartwright & Warner's Gents' Shirts, $2·75 up.
Cartwright & Warner's Extra Heavy six-thread Shirts.
Ladies' Vests, high neck, long sleeves, all sizes, 75 cents.
Gents' Shirts, 50, 75; Regular made, $1·50 up.
English Super Stout Half-Hose, 31c., best imported, 37½c.
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LINEN DEPARTMENT.

All linen Napkins, fast edges, $1·50.
All linen Towels, 12½c.; size 20x30 inches.
Ladies' linen Hemstitched Hdkf., 12½c to $1·60.
New styles Barnsley and Scotch Table Damasks.
Fresh Invoice Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.

WATER-PROOF. WATER-PROOF.

Dark black Water-proof Cloakings, 80c., $1, to $1·75.
Gold-mixed Water-proof, for suits, $1·25, $1·37½.
Canton Flannel, 12½c., up; English, 48c., up.
Ballardvale Flannels, 37½c.; 4-4 Shaker, 50c.
One invoice 10-4 White Spreads, $1·75 each. 11 6 stu2t

NOW OPENING

AT THE

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,

No. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

Four doors above Arch street:

BONNET RIBBONS.
SASH RIBBONS,
SATIN RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS, SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND PLUMES,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
BONNET AND HAT FRAMES,

All which I offer at the lowest prices.

JULIUS SICHEL,

No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,

9 28 tuths2mrp Four doors above Arch.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also Dr. Randall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

DRY GOODS.

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,

(LATE HAMRICK & COLE).

Special Announcement.

SELLING OUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS

At Prices that will insure their Sale by the 15th of December.

Great Bargains in

LYONS BLACK SILK VELVETS, $7·50, $9, $10, $12, 15, $18.
VELVETEENS, FINISHED EQUAL TO SILK, AT $1·50, $2·50, $3, $3·50.

WE ARE DETERMINED TO RETAIN OUR REPUTATION FOR BARGAINS IN

BLACK SILKS.

BLACK SILKS, $1·50, $2·50, $3, $3·50, $4, $4·50, $5.
SPECIAL LOT OF BROCHE SHAWLS, FROM AUCTION, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALL THE NEW PLAIDS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
DRESS GOODS, 25 CENTS—HAVE BEEN SOLD AT 50 CENTS.
DRESS GOODS, 31 CENTS—HAVE BEEN SOLD AT 62 CENTS.
DRESS GOODS, 50 CENTS—HAVE BEEN SOLD AT $1.
DRESS GOODS, 75 CENTS—HAVE BEEN SOLD AT $1·50.

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,

No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,

11 6 stu2t PHILADELPHIA.

LYONS SILK CLOAK VELVETS,

THE BEST IMPORTED,

28 to 40 Inches Wide.

FASHIONABLE SILK PLUSHES,
SILK-FINISH VELVETEENS,
LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
STRIPE BLANKET SHAWLS,
BEST ASTRACHAN CLOTHS,
WHITE AND BLACK ASTRACHANS,
SCARLET AND BLACK CARACULLAS,
WHITE CARACULLAS,
SCARLET AND BLUE CLOTHS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

9 13 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

Correspondence with the leading Parisian and Continental Houses enables her to receive the latest novelties direct.

Bargains opening daily in—
Black Guipure Laces.
Black Thread Laces.
Pointe Applique Laces.
Valenciennne Laces.
Pointe Collars.
Thread Collars. Lace Veils.
Pointe, Applique, and Valenciennes Handkerchiefs.
French Muslin.
Hamburg Edgings, new designs, very cheap.
Alter Laces, all widths.
Bridal Veils and Wreaths.
Kid Gloves, 75c. and $1 a pair.
White Coats, Cloaks, and Dresses.
Also, elegant Trimmings, Velvets, Flowers, Ribbons Buttons, etc.
Particular attention given to DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING.
Satisfactory system of DRESS CUTTING TAUGHT.
Sets of choice patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready, at reduced prices.
Roman Ties and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry, newest styles of Jet, Gold, and Shell, the rarest and most elegant ever offered.
Hair Bands, Combs, Nets,
Zephyr, Slippers, Cushions, and Brackets.
Corsets and Hoop Skirts. 3 6 stuths

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5 6p4

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS. 10 15(th3t DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

ALCOHOL AS MEDICINE.

Report on the Use of Stimulants by the Profession.

At the annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, held in June, 1868, Doctors H. Corson, W. W. Townsend, and J. L. Stewart were appointed to report on the following resolution offered by Dr. Corson:—

"*Resolved*, That the present terrible practice of stimulation, which sends its victims daily by thousands prematurely to the grave, and which fills our land with drunkenness and crime, cannot much longer maintain itself in the confidence and esteem of the reflecting members of a great and learned profession. A modified, improved, regenerated practice, based upon common sense and a sound clinical observation, must take its place, and thus carry healing and blessings upon its wings to the nations of the earth."

The undersigned (Dr. Stewart dissenting) beg leave to offer the following

REPORT.

That as the language of that resolution was the sober, earnest utterance of Professor Samuel D. Gross, of the Jefferson Medical College, before an audience of thousands of his fellow-citizens, a man who weighs well his words, and whose lengthened life and great medical experience entitle his declarations to profound respect, we feel bound to consider it carefully. The declaration, if true, is appalling: if erroneous, it should be corrected. That the use of alcoholic stimulants does send its victims daily, by thousands, prematurely to the grave, and fills the land with drunkenness and crime, no one doubts. The query then arises:—Are physicians responsible for this? The medical profession is one of great antiquity, of high honor and commanding influence over the opinions and habits of the people, in all that regard favorably, or unfavorably, their health, or length of life. In all ages and in all countries the "Medicine Man" has controlled the minds of his people in relation to the safety or danger of all their articles of food or medicine. The profession is spread over every foot of the civilized world; its members are welcome visitors in every family; their teachings are medical gospel, received in the fulness of faith, and acted out on the principle that self-preservation is the first law of nature. Does the physician say the health of the infant or its mother demands that it should be taken from the breast, "though 'tis joy to yield it as 'tis joy to sip?" she makes the sacrifice. Does he say a journey to and residence in a distant and foreign country are essential to the restoration of the health of the diseased and enfeebled wife? she separates herself from her home and all its idols to gain the precious boon. Is the husband and father told by his physician that the chill, lank hand of consumption has hold of him, and that nothing but absence from his beautiful home, and a residence for years in the frozen regions of Minnesota or Lake Superior can loosen its grasp? not a moment does he hesitate—his business is stopped, his home is abandoned, and, filled with hope and a holy belief that it is a solemn duty to protect his life as long as possible, he leaves behind him all that have been dear to him, and hies him onward to his dreary and desolate home in the midst of strangers, that his health may be restored. The poor cottager, who can barely, by the hardest labor and greatest frugality, procure the necessaries of life for his family, when all are in health, should wife or children get sick, stops not on account of expense, but confiding in the skill of his physician, places the sick one in his hands and calmly and humbly submits to whatever of sacrifice may be necessary for its preservation. In every country, with every grade of society, among high and low, rich and poor, learned and unlearned, this faith in our profession, this submission to our opinions, this acquiescence in the remedies we prescribe and the hygienic measures we advise, is given with a readiness which shows how great is the influence of the medical profession.

In times when cholera, or typhus or typhoid fever, or smallpox, or malignant dysentery prevails, no man will take food or drink said by his physician to be harmful. Half a century ago, and even now, in some districts of country, no mother would allow her child, afflicted with measles, to take a single swallow of cold water, although the little suffering creature plead in most piteous tones for a drink to cool its parched and burning mouth. Why did she refuse it? Because the doctor said "it would make the measles strike in and kill the child." Even here, where the physician was wrong, the faith was whole.

In 1832, when the Asiatic cholera first invaded this country, every physician was besieged by swarms of people begging to be informed how they should live so as to avoid the pestilence. Clothing, food, and drink all were regulated by the fiat of the doctor, and no one failed to carry out his directions to the very letter. Even the veriest quacks—mere pretenders—controlled masses of people who believed in them. The "Cholera Physician of Montreal" (as Dr. Stephen Sayres, an eccentric itinerant doctor, was called) had hundred of people crowding around his house to get advice and medicine, and every cherished, long-indulged habit was flung aside if [illegible] dreaded malady. The love pose to an attack of [illegible] unbroken voice of life is universal, and if the [illegible] of the medical profession could be heard in [illegible] ciation of any article of food or drink, its consumption would soon be at an end. Witness the effect of a mere suggestion that there may be danger from eating pork raw or imperfectly cooked. Thousands of persons fear to eat it at all, even though cooked so thoroughly that no trichina could live under so great a heat. The bare supposition that one might still live and be taken into the system deters them. If, therefore, physicians were united on the subject of the deleterious effects of alcohol, would it not be utterly abandoned? We venture to affirm that in less than half a century, when those whom we have fatally indoctrinated into the belief that it is warming, cooling, strengthening, tonic, and stimulating; that it calms the restless, enlivens the dull, invigorates the body, gives strength to the intellect, enlivens the fancy, and brightens the imagination; that it prevents sickness, and is a sovereign remedy in disease;—we repeat, when these thus deluded shall have passed away, the new generation, whose minds had not thus been poisoned by error, but who had listened in blank astonishment to the wondrous recital of the miseries which its reputed moderate, judicious use had brought upon mankind, would instinctively turn with horror from contact with an evil so fearful.

Every writer on the diseases of the human system has testified to the direct agency of alcoholic stimulants in producing a large number of diseases, and predisposing, by its use, to nearly all others, or at least to making the system less able to resist the action of deleterious agents. Do we hear you say, even if such are its effects, can its almost universal use be charged upon the profession? Let facts answer. Every physician whom we know personally, all of whom we have heard, use and recommend the use of alcoholic liquors in some form in their practice. The great majority use them freely, in trifling as well as in grave cases; on drunkards as well as on the total abstinence people; on the child of a day and the parent of threescore and ten. They prescribe them in diseases of the kidneys, lungs, heart, brain, stomach, and every other organ, and yet they know full well that the diseases of those organs have been produced thousands of times by these very agents. They also recommend them to be taken by the weak, the dyspeptic, and the valetudinarian; the aged because they are aged, the young because they are young, the nursing mother because of the drain on her system (natural though it be and healthful); to those who are given up as hopeless, because they are dying, and to the convalescent, because they are convalescing, and they cannot forego the glorious opportunity to show them how porter or ale, or whisky will "build them up." The effect of such a course is to impress the community with a high opinion of the valuable medical, lifegiving properties of the various alcoholic drinks, of which wine, in its varieties, brandy, gin, and whisky make up the common stock.

You must all have observed that persons leaving home, to spend the summer in the country, or at the sea-shore, or in the Jersey-pines, or on the mountains, or at mineral springs, or at a country home, are invariably found to have brought with them, by direction of "my physician," some "good brandy," or "real Holland gin," or a few dozen "brown stout," or some of the fine "old port." Many who take none at home, now "by advice of our doctor," bring it along to keep off chills, to prevent the deleterious effects of change of water, to take a little morning and evening on account of the dews, or a little at noon to help digestion, and it is truly painful to a thinking, conscientious man, to see what confidence they have in the preservative and remedial qualities of those articles so carefully stowed away in the trunk. The parent who at home would shudder to see his child take a little brandy at each meal, now under the advice of his physician deals out to every member of his family this life-preserver, this disease-defier. He is still more impressed with the value of these remedies from the fact that while the doctor was so careful to urge the importance of taking the alcoholics along, he said not a word about the necessity of taking some medicines, so-called, valuable in attacks of pain, or vomiting, or diarrhœa, or loss of appetite, or chills, or fever, or headache. In this omission the patient sees a tacit acknowledgment that the stimulants in his bottles are substitutes for them and better than them all. Who can estimate the amount of injury thus brought upon society! Take a seat in a railroad car on any of the long lines of travel, see the passengers as they rouse themselves in the morning when the sun is just lighting up the mountain tops. The carpet-bag is unlocked and the old port, or brandy, or whisky drawn forth, and its owner, looking timidly at the fog, just lingering over the river, preparatory to being dissipated by the glowing beams of day drinks deeply, thankful that the antidote for fog is at hand. His neighbor across the car has also brought from the depth of his overcoat-pocket a flask of whisky, "the real article," and with a noble generosity is handing it about to those near by, as something absolutely necessary to their safety, if they expect to travel far, as *his* doctor told him, years ago, always to have it with him. In every railroad car of the thousands which daily traverse our immense country, on every steamship that ploughs the ocean, not one but whose passengers are freighted with alcoholic stimulants, prescribed by their physicians as important preventives of, and remedies, for disease.

If, then, this picture be true, and not one can gainsay it, that in every house in the land, on board every railroad car, and on every ship that sails or steams the ocean, this agent is used *by advice of the profession*, as preventive and curer of disease, should it astonish those who know the cravings of appetite and the force of habit, that this terrible practice, in the language of the resolution, sends thousands daily prematurely to the grave, and fills the land with drunkenness and crime? Look into almost any of the approved works on the Practice of Medicine, and you will find that alcoholic drinks are named as one of the causes of almost every disease, and yet in the recent works these same deleterious agents are lauded as remedies above all others. Some recommend them only in convalescence; others in exhausted conditions before convalescence has begun, and yet others from the beginning to the end of the malady. With them they treat the cold stage, the hot stage, the stage of excitement, the period of depression, delirium, coma, sleeplessness, and every other condition that may arise. Now, they are given to arouse the energies, then to allay excitement, here as a supporter of combustion, there as food for the nerves; one day to build up the system by promoting nerve-force, the next to pull it down by increasing the waste of tissues, or, in fashionable language, destructive metamorphosis. With their worshippers, they fulfil every indication, they combat every symptom, and, though they fail to conquer, they are still on hand to be in at the death. Among all our acquaintance we know of no physician who does not prescribe and recommend them more or less. The time was, and many of you can remember it, when they were recommended by teachers in medicine only in weak states of the body, and to be used with extreme caution; now, when the brain is overpowered by sunstroke, when the man falls prostrate with apoplexy, in the first as in the last days of illness in spotted typhus, typhoid, or yellow fever, in every variety of diarrhœa and dysentery, in rheumatism, in pleurisy, in pneumonia, in the shock by injury from violence, in mania-a-potu and delirium tremens, in the sleeplessness brought on by the use of alcohol, in the nervous diseases of females during gestation and after delivery, and daily during the nursing period, wine or brandy, gin or whisky, or malt liquors, or one or more of the various tinctures or bitters, strong with alcohol, is prescribed and urged with an earnestness which testifies to the faith reposed in them by the physician, and which allays the repugnance of the patients to the use of an agent which they had seen filling the land with drunkenness and crime. Does a child suffer from croup, or scarlet fever, or diphtheria the building-up process must not be neglected—disregard the inflammation, keep up the strength. It is a blood poison, says authority, and while you send the iodides, the bromides or chlorides through the body to wrestle with the poison, give brandy-toddy, whisky-punch, wine and beef-tea to keep up the strength, and as the poor child, with a plug in its wind-pipe which prevents access of air to the lungs, struggles for breath, pour down the brandy, wine, or whissy. For what? The answer comes not, for reason and experience have none to give. But a short time since a friend of ours, a gentleman of Philadelphia, told us that a son of his, ten years of age, attended by two of the first physicians of that enlightened city, in a case of diptheria, had so much brandy urged upon him, when the membrane had invaded the windpipe, that during the last few hours of his life as he lay on his bed he would throw up his arms and cry, "Father, hold me, I am swimming, I will fall out of bed." He was drunk from brandy, when all that he needed was the removal of the plug from his windpipe. Should any doubt this statement, we refer them to a case published in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* at page 24 of the number for January, 1869, by a physician of honored name, himself the author of a treatise on the "Diseases of Children." The patient, a child of ten years, was well till the evening of the 9th of April. Next morning complained of sore throat and loss of appetite. In the afternoon the doctor saw him with symptoms of scarlet fever or diptheria, as yet so ill-defined as to leave doubt. And in no less than twenty-four hours from health, and when the febrile condition was just beginning to manifest itself, comes the physician with salts in one hand and brandy in the other—ten grains of sulphite of magnesia and milk-punch every two hours. Next morning all the symptoms were aggravated—the inflammation of throat and skin intense; but still the salts in one hand and milk-punch and beef-tea, a wineglassful of each of the latter alternately every two hours, in the other. And so on, day after day, till the dry and inflamed throat would not permit a drop of those life-preservers to pass. But nothing daunted, the beef-tea, brandy, and sulphite of magnesia are forced up the rectum (thank Heaven for the doctor's change of base); the fire which surrounds the throat, now that the fiery liquid is kept away, soon cools it, relieves the inflammation, and the throat again becomes the channel to the stomach. For eleven days this terrible treatment went on—milk punch, [illegible] or brandy and beef-tea every two hours—and then resulted in a [illegible] from which the little sufferer barely escaped with life.

I mention this case as the type of the present popular stimulant treatment, and because the publication of it will cause a similar treatment to be applied to thousands of little sufferers. The case will be read at home and abroad, and the name of the eminent physician and author will be a sufficient guarantee to those who are convinced by high authorities of the correctness of a practice) that brandy was useful in this case; and, as a consequence, every child that falls in their way sick with scarlet fever or diptheria must be dosed with brandy. Allow us to state another case, to show how this indiscriminate use and recommendation of alcohol is propagated and leads to results so deplorable that Professor Gross was compelled to cry aloud in denunciation of it.

At page 310 of the October number of the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* for 1868, Doctor Dale, of Centre county, reports one case of vomiting during pregnancy in which, after trying a few of the usual remedies, he resorted to good rye whisky, one teaspoonful with three drops tincture of aconite three times daily, and says, "It acted like a charm, the whisky being the first thing to give tone to the stomach." He gave whisky and aconite for two weeks, but there is not a word of praise for the aconite. The woman and her friends and the medical profession, as far as the communication can reach, are to regard the whisky as the remedial agent. We have no hesitancy in saying that thousands of pregnant women will be induced and urged by the publication of this single case to try alcoholic drinks for the relief of an affection which has rarely resisted mild and harmless remedies in the hands of experienced physicians. This glowing report, too, is based on a single case, and in which the relief might properly have been attributed to the effect of the aconite on the nerves of the stomach.

One more case. Two weeks since a gentleman gave us the following history:—Last December his daughter, of about twenty-one years, was taken with pain in the side, and as he had lost three daughters within a few years of consumption, he, after the second day's illness, left his home, eight miles from Philadelphia, and moved to the city and placed her under the care of a physician of some eminence. He diagnosed pneumonia, and at once put her on the use of beer, ale, and whisky. She died in the early part of May, after great suffering and in despite of twenty-four quarts of the best old rye whisky and an abundance of beer and ale. As the sister who died one year before only took ten gallons of wine during her illness, it was hoped that a heavier stimulation by stronger liquor might prove more successful, hence the substitution of whisky. We mention these cases because they show the present terrible practice of stimulation, and not to throw discredit on those who conscientiously treated them.

This disposition in physicians to prescribe alcoholic stimulants in every variety of disease received severe rebuke from Dr. Samuel Wilkes in a lecture to his large class of students delivered in a London hospital two years since. We regret that we can present only brief extracts. He said:—"I should be sorry to say that the doctor panders to the public taste, since he is too often in accord with it. But this agreement between doctor and patient resolves itself into this. An extra stimulant is prescribed. It matters little what it be the nature of the disease, since the reasons for the treatment are applicable to all complaints, and are founded on this simple proposition: All persons who are ill are weak. They have lost strength; they require it to be restored. Alcohol is a supporter and tonic; therefore alcohol is a remedy for all diseases. This is no parody, for I constantly hear medical men say they give brandy to all their patients, for they always find them *low*. Moreover, it is a medicine of which the patients approve, assuming as they do its supporting and strengthening power. You cannot, therefore, do better, if you have no compunctions *in converting your profession into a mere trade*, than to say to all your patients, after feeling their pulse, that they are very low; that you are sure that they do not take enough, and order them several glasses of wine daily. Should they be exceedingly ill with some desperate organic complaint, you must turn your remarks to the friends, and speak of the necessity of *supporting the patient* by giving him as much brandy as can be poured down his throat. By this method you are sure to give satisfaction, for should the patient die without such treatment, you may be blamed for letting him slip through your fingers, whilst if he die with it, you have done your best (in their opinion). This would be a comfortable and lucrative mode of practice."

In addition to the regular prescriptions by medical men of alcohol, the use by their advice of Tinctures, Plantation Bitters, Scheidam Schnapps, Stomachics, Cordials, etc., all of which are strongly alcoholic, is almost universal. They produce the exhilarating effects of moderate intoxication and engender an appetite for rum. In all the land we seem to have but one sanitary institution in which alcoholic drinks are regarded as always a cause, and never a remedy for disease. They are used lavishly in nearly all our hospitals, jails, almshouses, and asylums, as is shown by the reports from those institutions. There was purchased for use in the Philadelphia Almshouse in 1865—

Wine, 399½ gallons, at a cost of	$1053 67
Whisky, 1814¼ gallons, at a cost of	5303 75
Porter, 141 barrels—4000 gallons, at a cost of	1637 00
	$7980 42

Making a cost of seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-two cents, exclusive of the cost for alcohol.

In 1867 there was purchased of—

Whisky, 967 gallons, at a cost of	$2675 78
Wine, 975 gallons, at a cost of	2515 30
Porter, 106 barrels—3392 gallons, at a cost of	1222 00
	$6411 08

Making a total of six thousand four hundred and eleven dollars and eight cents, exclusive of the cost of alcohol, which always goes into the drug account.

In the Pennsylvania Hospital Report for the year ending 4th mo., 20th, 1867, I find the whole amount for medicines was $2604 77, which doubtless includes alcohol and chemicals, while the

Wine cost	$444 29
Spirits cost	1244 02
Porter and mineral water	736 60
	$2424 91

Making two thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars and ninety-one cents for stimulants alone, exclusive of the alcohol, which would swell the amount greatly and reduce the drug bill in proportion.

In the report of the State Lunatic Hospital for 1866, I find:—

Wine, 35½ gallons, cost	$124 75
Pure old rye whisky, cost	125 00
Porter, 99 dozen—1188 bottles, cost	154 89
	$404 64

Altogether four hundred and four dollars and sixty-four cents, while drugs, chemicals, and medicines cost only two hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventeen cents.

And this is the report of the doings of an institution under the control of one of the most humane and enlightened physicians of the State, one, too, who almost entirely repudiates the necessity of stimulants, except in a single form of insanity. In all Pennsylvania, if we could have the reports from every almshouse, jail, insane asylum, and hospital, we would read the same story, that brandy, whisky, wine, and porter were among the leading medicines, and cost more than all other remedies together. We know of but one single almshouse in which not one drop is used. Of it, we shall speak hereafter, and shall ask you to take note of it.

The use of alcoholic liquors by physicians seems to be founded on the popular doctrine and belief that they nourish the body by supplying plastic material or heat material, or else indirectly support the system by diminishing metamorphosis or atomic change; hence this class of remedies is spoken of as supporters of vital heat, food for the nerves, generators of force, etc. The mind is filled with a vague idea that strength and increased health are the results of their use by persons in health, thus warding off disease; and that in the sick, in whom, they say, the vital force is always depressed, they aid in sustaining it. This is a popular doctrine, and were it not that it has led to fatal results, it would be amusing to witness the satisfied air of those who so triumphantly prate about giving brandy and whisky as food for the nerves, to build up the system, to prevent metamorphosis, etc. We utterly repudiate this doctrine. We deny that alcohol increases vital force, is food for the nerves, or is indispensable in sickness or in health.

Dr. T. Kennard, of St. Louis, in an article in the *Medical Archives*, on alcohol, says:—"Whatever may be the exact nature of the deleterious agent in alcohol acting upon the human organism, we know that it affects different individuals in very different degrees, *but always by deranging the nervous system*. Some persons are injured by it in even the smallest quantity, some are rapidly poisoned by its abuse, while others are very slow to experience its baneful effects. It creeps upon them slowly and unconsciously, and the temporary soothing and exhilarating effects delude its victims with the belief that it is the deficiency and not the excess of amount taken, which gives rise to all the miserable symptoms of chronic alcoholism." Professor N. S. Davis, who has with much propriety been called the Father of the American Medical Association, in an "Essay on the Effects of Alcohol," writes:—"It is probable that a very large majority of the people, even at the present time, regard alcoholic drinks, when taken with moderation, as tonic, nourishing, warming, and life-sustaining, the conservators of strength in manhood and the milk of age. These popular notions are strengthened on the one hand by the direct exhilarating effects of alcohol on the nervous system, and on the other by certain theoretical dogmas promulgated by Liebig, Johnston, Hammond, and others, who have boldly proclaimed alcohol to be respiratory or accessory food. This class of chemico-physiologists simply point to the fact that alcohol in its chemical relations belongs to the class of hydrocarbons; and that those substances out of the living body are capable of undergoing combustion, by uniting with oxygen; and they [illegible] to the conclusion that, when straightway [illegible] enter into like taken into the system, they actually combination with oxygen, and thus become respiratory food. And yet we search in all their writings, in vain, for the first item of proof that their mere theoretical deductions are correct. A more recent modification of the theories emanating from this school of writers makes alcohol not respiratory but accessory food. It having been clearly proved by the experiments of Boker and others, that the presence of alcohol in the system lessened the atomic changes and secretions in such a way as to diminish the sum total of eliminations in a given time, it was at once assumed that the diminution of atomic changes in the tissues of the body was equivalent to just so much nutrition or addition of new matter through digestion or assimilation; hence the alcohol was declared to be accessory or indirect food, a fallacy which will be exposed hereafter." He continues:—"We have thus stated fairly the theoretical doctrines of this class of men, because their names are continually quoted as authority throughout all departments of our literature. Let us now see how their theoretical assumptions and popular notions are sustained by a wide range of experiments and carefully observed facts.

"First. Numerous chemical analyses of the blood and different tissues, made by different experimenters, show that, when alcoholic drinks are taken, the alcohol enters the blood and permeates with it every part of the body. This position is acknowledged to be correct by all classes of observers.

"Second. An equally reliable series of experiments have shown that alcohol undergoes no chemical change in the system, but is eliminated through the excretory organs, more especially the lungs and kidneys, within a few hours after being taken. This position, though long disputed, was fully established by the results of the well-devised and carefully executed experiments of Lallemand, Perrin, and Duroy.

"Third. While in the blood and circulating in the system, the alcohol diminishes the sensibility of the brain and nervous system in the same manner as other anæsthetics, and also retards the active changes in all the tissues; and consequently diminishes the sum total of eliminations or excretions in a given period of time. The numerous and patient experimental investigations of Prout, Sandras, and Bouchardat, Boker, Hammond, and others have removed all doubts in regard to the truth of this proposition.

"Fourth. By diminishing the atomic changes in the tissues of the body and the sensibility of the nervous system, the alcohol, by its presence, also diminishes the temperature, the strength, and the power of endurance. That its presence in the system reduces the temperature was first fully established by the results of a series of experiments performed by myself in 1850, some of which I repeated in 1867. These experiments consisted in testing the actual temperature of the body every half hour, with a delicately graduated thermometer, for three hours after a moderate drink of alcoholic liquor. The rate applied to both wine and whisky. These results are confirmed by the observations of Magnus and others in Europe. That the presence of alcohol directly diminishes the strength and power of endurance is proved, not only by the foregoing scientific investigation, but also by a large number of carefully observed facts in relation to the results of labor in civil and military life, and by the statistics of sickness and mortality."

Professor Davis also presents numerous facts, and the authority of great names, among whom may be found Dr. Benjamin Rush, Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, and others as eminent, to prove the truth of his position. In conclusion he says:—"It were easy to fill a volume with facts and statistics showing that in every relation of life the use of alcoholic drinks diminishes man's capacity to endure both mental and physical labor; increases his predisposition to disease, and shortens the average duration of life. And although we have had our attention directed to this subject for forty years, we have not found, either in the records of medicine or of general literature, a single statistical item calculated to prove the contrary. We have seen an abundance of *opinions* expressed, but opinions are not facts. It is very common to hear that some sick or injured person has been kept up, or kept alive, on brandy, or whisky, or wine. But do those who testify have any reliable means of knowing whether the sick person was actually kept alive by the potion, or whether he lived in spite of it?

The eminent Dr. Todd testified strongly to the sustaining and beneficial influence of alcoholic drinks in the low forms of fever, yet statistics show that in the London Fever Hospitals, with which he was connected, the ratio of mortality increased *pari passu* with the increased use of alcoholic drinks. The able corps of medical attendants at the Bellevue and Emigrant Hospitals of New York also bore decided testimony to the utility of those liquors in the treatment of the same forms of fever, and used them largely. But the mortality was one in every five or six cases treated. The same fevers placed in tents with plenty of fresh air and nourishment without a drop of alcoholic drinks in their treatment gave a mortality of only one in seventeen.

Those who imagine that to diminish the waste of tissues by diminishing the atomic changes is equivalent to the actual assimilation and addition of new atoms, forgot that all the phenomena of life in the physical organism are the direct result of such atomic changes: and whatever diminishes these actually diminishes physical life—and to stop them is to stop life." Such are the opinions of Professor N. S. Davis, one of the most eminent of American medical men, and against whom lies no charge of radicalism in temperance. Against the use of alcohol as accessory food, by its power of dimishing or retarding metamorphosis or atomic change in the system, allow us also to quote from "Chambers' Renewal of Life." On page 31 he says:—"There cannot be too active a metamorphosis of tissue—the most active metamorphosis of the body possible, the highest possible development of life, is *health*; the complete cessation of metamorphosis, *death*; the partial cessation or arrest is *disease*."

If, then, as these authors have proved, alcohol always, and in whatever dose used, permeates the system unchanged and arrests in degree the natural atomic changes, on which health depends, why shall we not believe with those whom we have already quoted that it is always a producer of disease and never valuable as a remedy; and with Doctor Day, the distinguished physician of the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, N. Y., and with Dr. Joseph Parrish, the enlightened and philanthropic physician of the Sanitarium at Media, Pa., "that even the *appetite* for alcohol is the result of a disease produced by its use," and with Dr. Kennard, of St. Louis, "that it always acts by deranging the nervous system."

Having thus disposed of the first part of the resolution, we come now to consider the latter clause, in which it is asserted that a practice based on common sense and a sound clinical experience and observation must take its place, and thus bring healing and blessings on its wings to the nations of the earth. There are hosts of physicians in this country, and many in this society, that have unbounded faith in the present stimulant treatment, and exhibit the utmost scorn towards those who are inclined to believe that alcohol is not *essential* to the treatment of disease. It is our duty then to examine this part of the resolution, to see whether a modified regenerated practice—a practice that dispenses with the use of alcoholic stimulants—would not only be safe but be so advantageous as to "bring healing and blessings on its wings to mankind," for we are not disposed to allow the author of this declaration to escape one iota of the responsibility which he has invoked.

The eminent Professor Benjamin Rush was one of the first in this country of the teachers in medicine to speak against the use of alcoholic stimulants, and Professor Chapman, one of the brightest ornaments of our profession, near the close of life and after a long medical experience, said:—"It is the sacred duty of every one exercising the profession of medicine, to unite with the moralist, the divine, and the economist in discouraging the consumption of those baneful articles, and as the first step in the reformation *to discountenance the baneful notion of their remedial efficacy*."

Professor Seward, of Washington City, says:—"While we are convinced that there is no case in which ardent spirits are indispensable, and for which there is not an adequate substitute, we are equally assured that as long as there is an exception allowed, and men are permitted to use it as a medicine, so long we shall have invalids and drunkards among us.

The eminent Dr. Muzzey, of Cincinnati, declared:—"To a place among preventives of disease spirituous drinks can present but the most feeble claims. The best protection against disease is derived from a natural, healthy, unfluctuating state of vital action sustained by plain articles of nutriment uninfluenced by any innutritious drinking of stimuli which operate on the whole nervous power. There is the most appalling evidence of the pernicious influence of intoxicating liquors in preparing the constitution for an attack of cholera. Tipplers, exposed to the exciting causes of inflammatory, epidemic, and contagious diseases, are liable to attack, and die in great numbers. Witness the results in epidemic pleurisies, pneumonia, the severe forms of influenza, pestilential fevers, and cholera."

Thus spoke this great medical practitioner, and yet so universal has the belief in the preventive and remedial powers of alcohol become; so universally is it prescribed, that Dr. John Bell, one of the oldest and most learned physicians of Philadelphia, during the last visitation of cholera to this country, at a meeting of the College of Physicians, felt called upon to denounce their use in that disease as murderous. He said Cholera results from an atmospheric poison. *The alcoholic practice is murderous.* Too much attention has been paid to the *prostration*, and this has induced a belief that stimulants are necessary in the treatment. The proportion of deaths from this practice is perhaps nine out of ten. The idea that alcohol is a preventive of disease is a most popular one, and one which," he feared, "was encouraged by the profession. It was a most fallacious, and, he might add, pernicious doctrine that the use of alcoholic drinks was a preventive of disease. It was argued some years ago that a fever might be kept off by their use, but the fallacy of that argument had been conclusively shown."

Dr. Bell was followed by Dr. Nebinger, so well and favorably known to us all as a conscientious and learned physician and a prominent member of this society. He said:—"I deeply regret that the previous speaker has objected to the publication of his remarks (in the public papers) in reference to the pernicious effects of the use of alcoholic drinks as preventives of cholera, and his well-uttered denunciations of the practice, for they are not only well worthy of publication, but deserve to be published in letters of gold, that they might attract and be read by every eye. The terrifically bad effects of the recommendation by the faculty of Philadelphia and other places, in 1832 and 1849, of the use of alcoholic beverages as preventive of cholera, is well known. Dr. Bell had wisely raised his voice against a practice which, while it was well calculated to contaminate the morals, so distempered the body as to produce a predisposition to an attack of the malady it was improperly used to prevent." To these bold, manly utterances of those scientific physicians, made in the presence of their fellows, there was no dissenting voice, and still the murderous practice goes on. We have already shown that fevers are cured better without them than with them. If, then, in the fearful prostration of fevers and cholera they are not needed, where shall we use them?

The eminent surgeon of Nottingham, Mr. Higginbottom, writes:—"If all intoxicating drinks were banished from the earth it would be a real blessing, and in a few weeks they would not be missed even as a medicine. For the first twenty years I ignorantly gave alcohol in some diseases, as was customary, yet as early as the year 1813, I discontinued it in typhus, typhoid, and other fevers with the most marked beneficial results. For thirty years I have not prescribed alcohol as a medicine. I have discovered a great truth and made a great discovery—that alcohol in every form may be dispensed with in medical and surgical practice and *is not required in a single disorder or disease*. My practice has been open to hourly inspection and observation for thirty years or more, in the centre of a large and populous town, surrounded by more than forty surgeons and physicians, most of them intelligent and discerning men. Surely some one of them would have informed me of my insufficiency or malpractice, had I been in error. During my long practice I have not known or seen a single disease cured by alcohol; on the contrary, it is the most fertile producer of disease. It is destitute of any medicinal principle implanted by the Creator in genuine medicines;" and, quoting from a medical writer, he says:—"The diseases occasioned by alcohol have been by far more destructive than any plague that ever raged in Christendom, more malignant than any other epidemic pestilence that ever desolated our suffering race; whether in the shape of the contagious and burning smallpox, the cholera of the East, or the yellow fever of the West—diseases by far more loathesome, infectious, and destructive than all of them put together, with all their dreadful array of suffering and death, united in one ghastly assemblage of horrific and appalling misery."

Dr. I. M. Bennett says:—"I for one believe that there is no curable disease but may be treated and cured better without alcohol than with it."

Dr. R. L. Barclay, of Stonebridge, writes:—"I have banished them from my practice since 1841. During these twenty-one years I have not made fewer than one hundred and eighty thousand visits, and I am free to say that the recoveries have been more numerous and more rapid than they were during the five years I followed the usual practice, and gave brandy, wine, and beer. Of these numerous patients, many were laboring under the most aggravated forms of typhus and other malignant fevers, smallpox, cholera, mania-a-potu, large exhausting abscesses, and many other diseases in which alcoholic stimulants are usually administered and thought to be essential. I have attended, likewise, the patients of two large hospitals for many years—one in town, the other in the country; the paupers of a populous parish for sixteen years; the members of nine benefit clubs for many years, some of them numbering three hundred members—and in all these different cases and under all those different circumstances I have not once found it necessary to prescribe either spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors."

Says Dr. Henry Mudge:—"Having published short notices of over forty forms of disease, including accouchements by the hundred, hemorrhages, shock, typhus fever, consumption, purulent discharges, large burns, and indigestions, cured without alcoholics, I have some right to claim equal explicitness from those who prescribe them."

Dr. W. W. Townsend, of the Chester County Almshouse, in a letter to the chairman of this committee, says:—"There has not been a pint of alcoholic liquors in the form of brandy, wine, whisky, beer, or ale used in this house as an internal remedy for twenty months; and very little since I have had charge of it, and the little that was used, I am certain did harm. My patients got well sooner and better when none was used. I have treated mania-a-potu, typhoid fever, dysentery, pneumonia, and surgical cases, and I appeal to the record for the evidence of the success of my practice. There have been fewer deaths than in any period of the same length of time for twenty years—I have examined the records no further—and I am so well satisfied of the correctness of the practice, that I shall never resort to those kinds of stimulants in the treatment of any kind of disease that may come under my care."

Dr. T. W. Gairdner, in a late number of the *Glasgow Medical Journal*, in an able article on Alcoholic Stimulation, says:—"It is an error to conceive of alcoholic stimulation as a proper substitute in febrile diseases for ordinary food. Even beef-tea (so much favored by Dr. Todd in conjunction with alcohol) is of very inferior nutritive value to milk, and of secondary importance. To give brandy and beef-tea every hour or half hour for days and nights together, even waking up the patient (as is recommended by Dr. Todd) in order to give him his food and stimulants, is the surest of all ways to destroy what remains of natural appetite. It is an error to suppose that patients affected with very severe symptoms of acute disease are capable of tolerating indefinitely greater amounts of alcoholic liquors than can be given in health.

"It is almost certain from facts already observed that in young persons the mortality of fevers is greatly increased by the continuous administration of alcoholic stimulants; and, it may be confidently anticipated, as a result of improved consideration given to the subject, that the profuse and continuous administration of alcoholic stimulants, with a view to alimentation in acute disease, will ere long be abandoned as inconsistent with an enlightened physiology and a sound practice. A subordinate, though very important consideration, bearing on this profuse and continuous stimulation, is that such liberal doses of wine and spirits given habitually under medical advice tend to give a wrong bias to public opinion, and (even apart from the grave moral consequences arising from the abuses of alcoholic liquors) to involve the whole medical practice of the country in a system of unnecessary and, therefore, wasteful expenditure. It is as nearly as possible a demonstrated fact, that much of what is spent in wines and spirits for the sick in hospitals (and probably also in private practice) is unnecessarily, if not injuriously spent. Typhus fever, as it occurs in Glasgow, almost always among the poor, and often among the most ill-nourished, debilitated, and dissipated classes, is the very type of a disease which would appear to require the highest doses, and the most frequent and liberal administration of alcoholic stimulants. Yet it has been clearly shown that typhus fever in Glasgow may be so treated as to have a diminished mortality with the aid simply of milk diet and careful nursing."

In confirmation of the above, allow me to quote again from the lecture of Dr. Wilkes. "To my mind, the most important question in therapeutics is the value of alcohol in disease. You are as thoroughly to consider the propriety of it, as you would any drug in the pharmacopœia. You have witnessed that fevers will do well without them. Young persons with typhus and typhoid do far better, I believe, without them. That they make good recoveries on simple milk diet is a fact which my hospital cases prove, and which no argument can gainsay. It is also a fact, that in bronchitis I have often seen improvement after stimulants have been omitted; and as regards heart disease, the amount of mischief done by stimulation is immense." Such are the testimonies of some of the first medical men in Europe.

It is but a few years ago, that almost the only treatment for mania-a-potu, delirum tremens, and all the tortures of chronic alcoholism, was more rum; now scarcely any really enlightened physician thinks it necessary. Dr. Day, Physician and Superintendent of the inebriate Asylum of New York State, does not use it in the treatment of those diseases. Dr. John Curwen, Physician of the Pennsylvania State Asylum for the Insane at Harrisburg, informed a member of this committee, that he has found it necessary only in a single form of fierce insanity, and then not as a means of cure, but for procuring quiet, by means, we suppose, of the deep intoxication which it produces.

But again we are met by the almost universal demand for whisky as a cure and preventive of consumption. There is scarcely a single person in the whole country, threatened with or suffering from that disease, who is not dosed daily with either brandy or whisky, in large doses, by advice of the physician, who conscientiously regards them as the great remedies to increase vital force, and thus avert the disposition to tubercle. We have for several years had occasion to deplore this system of treatment, and from most careful observations made in a large region of country, where the history of every case of phthisis which occurred could be ascertained from week to week, we have failed to discover the least benefit derived from the use of alcohol, either as a preventive or remedy in that affection.

In 1859 the Rhode Island Medical Society offered a prize of two hundred dollars for the best essay on "The effect of the use of alcoholic liquors in tubercular disease or in constitutions predisposed to that disease, to be shown as far as possible by statistics." The prize was awarded to John Bell, M. D., of New York. Seldom have observations been more thoroughly made; more carefully conducted through a long period of time, and embracing every condition and circumstance which could conduct to reliable conclusions; and what are the results?

First. That the opinion prevalent as to the use of alcoholic liquors having a marked effect in preventing consumption is without any solid foundation.

Second. Their use, on the contrary, appears rather to predispose to tubercular deposition.

Third. Where tubercle already exists, alcohol has no obvious effect in modifying its usual course.

Fourth. Neither does it mitigate in any considerable degree the morbid effects of tubercle upon the system at large.

Such are the conclusions of an extended investigation of the subject by the man to whom the Medical Society of Rhode Island joyfully awarded the meed of merit; and we are happy to oppose it to the alcoholic practice of Anstie, Bennett, Todd, Chambers, and others, who have placed alcohol at the head of the list of remedial agents. They have sung praises to the healing virtues of alcohol. Their songs have been heard in every family, and now throughout the length and breadth of the land, in palace

THE DEATH OF PARIS.

From the forthcoming continuation of William Morris' great poetical work, "The Earthly Paradise," which is announced by Messrs. Roberts Brothers, we quote the following specimens of "The Death of Paris," which constitutes the intial story:—

Next day the seaward-looking gates none swung
Back on their hinges, whatso Greek might face.
With seeming-careless mien, and bow unstrung,
Anigh them; whatso rough-voiced horn might dare,
With well-known notes, the war-worn warders there;
Troy slept amid its nightmares through the day,
And dull with waking dreams the leaguer lay.

Yet in the streets did man say unto man,
"Hector is dead, and Troilus is dead;
Æneas turneth toward the waters wan;
In his fair house Antenor hides his head;
Fast from the tree of Troy the boughs are shred;
And now this Paris, now this joyous one,
Is the cry cried that biddeth him begone!"

But on the morrow's dawn, ere yet the sun
Had shone athwart the mists of last night's rain,
And shown the image of the Spotless One
Unto the tents and hovels of the plain
Whose girth of war she long had made all vain,
From out a postern looking towards the north
A little band of silent men went forth.

And in their midst a litter did they bear
Whereon lay one with linen wrapped around,
Whose wan face turned unto the fresher air
As though a little pleasure he had found
Amidst of pain; some dreadful torturing wound
The man endured belike, and as a balm
Was the fresh morn, with all its rest and calm,

After the weary tossing of the night
And close dim-litten chamber, whose dusk seemed
Laboring with whispers fearful of the light,
Confused with images of dreams long dreamed,
Come back again, now that the lone torch gleamed
Dim before eyes that saw naught real as true
To vex the heart that naught of purpose knew.

Upon the late-passed night in e'en such wise
Had Paris lain. What time, like years of life,
Had passed before his weary heart and eyes!
What hopeless, nameless longings! what wild strife
'Gainst naught for naught, with wearying changes rife,
He had gone through, till in tha twilight gray
They bore him through the cold deserted way.

Mocking and strange the streets looked now, most meet
For a dream's ending, for a vain life's end;
While sounded his strong litter-bearers' feet,
Like feet of men who through Death's country wend
Silent, for fear lest they should yet offend
The grim King satisfied to let them go,
Hope bids them hurry, fear's chain makes them slow.

* * * * *

And in meanwhile deepened the languid doze
That lay on Paris into slumber deep,
O'er his unconscious heart, and eyes shut close,
The image of that very place 'gan creep,
And twelve years younger in his dreamful sleep,
Light-footed, through the awful wood he went,
With beating heart, on lovesome thoughts intent.

Dreaming, he went, till thinner and more thin,
And bright with growing day, the pine-wood grew,
Then to an open rugged space did win;
Whence a close beech-wood was he passing through,
Whose every tall white stem full well he knew;
Then seemed to stay awhile for loving shame,
When to the brow of the steep bank he came,

Where still the beech-trunks o'er the mast-strewn ground
Stood close, and slim and tall, but hid no quite.
A level grassy space they did surround
On every side save one, that to the light
Of the clear western sky, cold now, but bright,
Was open, and the thought of the far sea,
Towards which a small brook tinkled merrily.

Him seemed he lingered there, then stepped adown
With troubled heart into the soft green place,
And up the eastmost of the beech-slopes brown
He turned about a lonesome, anxious face,
And stood to listen for a little space
If any came, but naught he seemed to hear
Save the brook's babble, and the beech-leaves' stir.

And then he dreamed great longing o'er him came;
Too great, too bitter of those days to be
Long past, when love was born amidst of shame;
He dreamed that, as he gazed full eagerly
Into the green dusk between tree and tree,
His trembling hand slid down the horn to take
Wherewith he erst was wont his herd to wake.

Trembling, he set it to his lips, and first
Breathed gently through it; then strained hard to blow,
For dumb, dumb was it grown, and no note burst
From its smooth throat; and ill thoughts poisoned now
The sweetness of his dream; he murmured low,
"Ah! dead and gone, and ne'er to come again;
Ah, past away! ah, longed for long in vain!

"Lost love, sweet Helen, come again to me!"
Therewith he dreamed he fell upon the ground
And hid his face, and wept out bitterly,
But woke with fall and torturing tears, and found
He lay upon the litter, and the sound
Of feet departing from him did he hear,
And rustling of the last year's leaves anear.

* * * * *

Then through his half-shut eyes he seemed to see
A woman drawing near, and held his breath,
And clutched at the white linen eagerly,
And felt a greater fear than fear of death,
A greater fear than that love threateneth,
As soft low breathing over his head he heard,
And thin fine linen raiment gently stirred.

Then spoke a sweet voice close, ah! close to him:—
"Thou sleepest, Paris? Would that I could sleep!
On the hill-side do I lay limb to limb,
And lie day-long watching the shadows creep
And change, till day is gone, and night is deep,
Yet sleep not ever, wearied with the thought
Of all a little lapse of time has brought.

"Sleep, though thou calledst me! yet mid thy dream
Hearken the while I tell about my life—
The life I led while mid the steely gleam
Thou wert made happy with the joyous strife;
Or in the soft arms of the Greek king's wife
Would still moan out that day had come too soon,
Calling the dawn the glimmer of the moon.

"Wake not, wake not, before the tale is told!
Not long to tell, the tale of those ten years!
A gnawing pain that never groweth old,
A pain that shall not be washed out by tears;
A dreary road the weary foot-sole wears,
Knowing no rest, but going to and fro,
Treading it harder 'neath the weight of woe.

"No middle, no beginning, and no end;
No staying place, no thought of anything,
Bitter or sweet, with that one thought to blend;
No least joy left that I away might fling
And deem myself grown great; no hope to cling
About me, naught but dull, unresting pain,
That made all memory sick, all striving vain.

"Thou—hast thou thought thereof, perchance anights
—In early dawn, and shuddered, and then said,
'Alas, poor soul! yet hath she had delights,
For none are wholly hapless but the dead.'
Liar! O liar! my woe upon thine head,
My agony that naught can take away!
Awake, arise, O traitor, unto day!"

Her voice rose as she spoke, till loud and shrill
It rang about the place; but when at last
She ended, and the echoes from the hill,
Woful and wild, back o'er the place were cast,
From her last love a little way she passed
Trembling and looking round as if afeared
At those ill sounds that through the morn she heard.

Then she stood, her clenched hands slim and white,
Relaxed, her drawn brow smoothed; with a great sigh
Her breast heaved, and she muttered, "Ere the light
Of yesterday had faded from the sky
I knew that he would seek me certainly;
And knowing it, yet feigned I knew it not,
Or with what hope, what hope my heart was hot.

* * * * * * *

He spake not; shame and other love then lay
Too heavy for him; but she spake again:—
"E'en now, at the beginning of the day,
Weary with hope and fear and restless pain,
I said, Alas! I said, if all be vain
And he will have no pity, yet will I
Have pity; how shall kindness e'er pass by?"

He drew his hand aback, and laid it now
Upon the swathings of his wound; but she
Set her slim hand upon her knitted brow
And gazed on him with bright eyes eagerly;
Nor cruel looked her lips that once would be
So kind, so longed for; neither spake awhile,
Till in her face there shone a sweet strange smile.

She touched him not, but yet so near she came
That on his very face he felt her breath;
She whispered: "Speak! — thou wilt not speak for shame;
I will not grant for love, and grey-winged Death
Meanwhile above our folly hovereth;
Speak! was it not all false? is it not done?
Is not the dream dreamed out, the dull night gone?

"Hearkenest thou, Paris? O, look kind on me!
I hope no more indeed, but couldst thou turn
Kind eyes to me, then much for me and thee
Might love do yet. Doth not the old fire burn?
Doth not thine heart for words of old days yearn
Canst thou not say, Alas, what wilt thou say,
Since I have put by hope for many a day?

"Paris, I hope no more, yet while ago—
Take it not ill if I must needs say this—
A while ago I cried, Ah! no, no, no!
It is no love at all, this love of his;
He loves her not; I it was had the bliss
Of being the well-beloved; dead is his love,
For surely none but I his heart may move."

She wept still; but his eyes grew wild and strange
With that last word, and harder his face grew,
Though her tear-blinded eyes saw not the change.
Long beat about his heart false words and true,
A veil of strange thought he might not pierce through,
Of hope he might not name, clung round about
His wavering heart, perplexed with death and doubt.

Then trembling did he speak:—"I love thee still,
Surely I love thee." But a dreadful pain
Shot throught his heart, and strange presage of ill,
As, like the ceasing of the summer rain,
Her tears stopped, and she drew aback again,
Silent a moment, till a bitter cry
Burst from her lips grown white with agony.

A look of pity came across his face
Despite his pain and horror, and her eyes
Saw it, and changed, and for a little space
Panting she stood, as one checked by surprise
Amidst of passion: then in tender wise,
Kneeling, she 'gan the bandages to undo
That hid the place the bitter shaft tore through.

Then when the wound and his still face and white
Lay there before her, she 'gan tremble sore,
For images of hope and past delight,
Not to be named once, 'gan her heart flit o'er;
Blossomed the longing in her heart, and bore
A dreadful thought of uttermost despair,
That all if gained would be no longer fair.

* * * * * * * *

Her voice was a-wail now, with quivering hand
At her white raiment did she clutch and tear
Unwitting, as she rose up and did stand
Bent over his wide eyes and pale face, where
No torturing hope was left, no pain, or fear;
For Death's cold rest was gathering fast on him,
And toward his heart crept over foot and limb.

A little while she stood, and spake no word,
But hung above him, with white heaving breast,
And moaning still as moans the gray-winged bird
In autumn-tide o'er his forgotten nest;
And then her hands about her throat she pressed,
As though to keep a cry back, then stooped down
And set her face to his, while spake her moan:

"O love, O cherished more than I can tell;
Through years of woe, O love, my life and bane,
My joy and grief, farewell, farewell, farewell!
Forgetfulness of grief I yet may gain;
In some wise may come ending to my pain;
It may be yet the gods will have me glad!
Yet, love, I would that thee and pain I had!

"Alas! it may not be, it may not be,
The falling blossom of the late spring-tide,
Shall hang a golden globe upon the tree
When through the vale the mists of autumn glide;
Yet would, O Love, with thee I might abide.
Now, now that restful death is drawing nigh—
Farewell, farewell, how good it is to die!"

O strange, O strange, when on his lips once more
Her lips were laid! O strange that he must die
Now, when so clear a vision had come o'er
His failing heart, and keenest memory
Had shown him all his changing life passed by;
And what he was, and what he might have been,
Yea, and should be, perchance, so clear were seen!

Yea, then were all things laid within the scale—
Pleasure and lust, love and desire of fame,
Kindness, and hope, and folly—all the tale
Told in a moment, as across him came
That sudden flash, bright as the lightning-flame,
Showing the wanderer on the waste how he
Has gone astray mid dark and misery.

Ah, and her face upon his dying face
That the sun warmed no more! that agony
Of dying love, wild with the tale of days
Long past, and strange with hope that might not be—
All was gone now, and what least part had he
In Love at all, and why was life all gone?
Why must he meet the eyes of death alone?

Alone, for she and ruth had left him there;
Alone, because the ending of the strife
He knew, well taught by death, drew surely near:
Alone, for all those years with pleasure rife
Should be a tale mid Helen's coming life,
And she and all the world should go its ways,
Midst other troubles, other happy days.

And yet how was it with him? As if death
Strove yet with struggling life and love in vain,
With eyes grown deadly bright and rattling breath,
He raised himself, while wide his blood did stain
The linen fair, and seized the horn again,
And blew thereon a wild and shattering blast
Ere from his hand afar the thing he cast.

Then, as a man who in a failing fight
For a long onset gathers suddenly
All soul and strength, he faced the summer light,
And from his lips burst forth a mighty cry
Of "Helen, Helen, Helen!"—yet the sky
Changed not above his cast-back golden head,
And merry was the world, though he was dead.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philade phia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.
The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7¼ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·16 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·16 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington run daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·39 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

DAVID FLEMMING,
CIGAR BOX MANUFACTURER,
No. 625 COMMERCE Street, above Market.
Orders filled at the shortest notice. 10 14 1m

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 N th SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.
Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P.M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.
READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1 and 5·45 P. M.
PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.
Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M. 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 5·55 and 8·12 A. M. and 12·55 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.
COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.
Passengers for Boyertown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Boyertown at 7·25 and 11·50 A. M.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12·35 A. M. and 1·45 and 10·02 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2·10 and 5·20 A. M. and 4·45 P. M., passing Reading at 4·10 and 7·05 A. M. and 6·16 P. M., arriving at New York at 10·00 and 11·45 A. M., and 10·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·50 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7·35 and 11·50 A. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading:
COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $62·50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.
MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.
BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10·30 A. M., 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11·00 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.
Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2·45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·26 A. M., 4·05 and 6·35 P. M.	
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	6·10 P. M.
Day Express	1·20 P. M.
Pacific Express	8·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristel, and 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 20 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
FALL SCHEDULE.
Takes effect November 1st, 1869.
Fifteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.
At 9·35 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.
At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.
For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8. P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P.M.
From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55, and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.
From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.
11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—
WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·30 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8·15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·10 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	3·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	1·20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	6·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	7·15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·10 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Carry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—
Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.
Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.
On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at
8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.
3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.
3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.
5·30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.
Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

Preparations for the Burial of the Lamented Admiral Stewart—The Military and Naval Escort.

During yesterday a number of our prominent citizens were engaged in consultation as to the most fitting means to be devised to pay the proper respect to the remains of the late Admiral Stewart, better known, perhaps, as "Old Ironsides." At 5 o'clock an informal meeting was held at the Mayor's Office, at which ex-Secretary of the Navy Borie presided. James F. Starr, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

His Honor the Mayor stated that he had called the meeting for the purpose of inviting the advice and co-operation of the gentlemen present, with the view of paying the best tribute of respect to the memory of Admiral Stewart by the citizens as well as the corporate authorities of the city of Philadelphia that the brief time between now and the day of the funeral permitted. He had sent written communications to the Presidents of the two Chambers of Councils, and had no doubt of their full co-operation. He then laid before the meeting a card, addressed to the citizens of Philadelphia, the purpose of which was to invite the participation of the various civic societies and organizations and citizens generally, as well as the municipal authorities, the judiciary, and all civic officers, concluding as follows:—

"The Mayor of the city has been duly informed that the President of the United States, the Governor of the Commonwealth, the Secretary of the Navy, the commanding officers of the army and navy on duty in Philadelphia, and the Major-General commanding the 1st Division Pennsylvania Volunteers, have arranged for full observance and attendance of the military, the navy and volunteers; and the Mayor now respectfully invites the co-operation of the City Councils, the judiciary, the municipal and other civic officers, and all citizens, and to this end he respectfully suggests their attendance at the funeral on Wednesday next, November 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., that the flags on public and private buildings and on the shipping in the harbor be displayed on that day at half-mast, and that between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M., there be a general suspension of business.

"DANIEL M. FOX,
"Mayor of Philadelphia."

On behalf of the navy, Commodore Charles Steedman stated that all the necessary preliminary arrangements had been made for the conveyance of the remains of the late Admiral to Philadelphia on a Government vessel, under an escort of the Marine Corps; that Admiral Breese had directed the naval officers on duty in Philadelphia to attend the obsequies, and had invited the officers of the army and the Marine Corps to participate; and that, at the request of the naval officers, Major-General Meade (who was present) had designated Brigadier-General Charles F. Ruff to act as marshal of the funeral procession. General Meade stated that he had ordered all the troops of the regular army within reach to attend the obsequies. It was further stated that the Marine Corps from the Navy Yard had been directed to attend, and that Major-General C. M. Prevost had ordered out the First Division of the Pennsylvania Volunteers for the same purpose.

A number of telegraphic despatches were then read, amongst them being one from the President's private secretary, one from Secretary of the Navy Robeson, and one from Governor Geary, giving notifications that appropriate orders had been issued. The Secretary of the Navy and the Governor and his staff will attend the funeral. The following officers and gentlemen were then named as pall-bearers:—Major-General George G. Meade, Rear-Admiral Samuel L. Breese, Major-General Robert Patterson, Rear-Admiral James L. Lardner, Brigadier-General Hartman Bache, Commodore John R. Goldsborough, Charles Macalester, Esq., and William D. Lewis, Esq.

In the order issued by Secretary Robeson, the deceased is thus mentioned:—

"His name is most intimately associated with the earliest glories of the navy, and his deeds have been and will remain bright examples for the study and emulation of all its officers. He will be buried at Philadelphia, at three o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 10th instant. The flag will be displayed at half-mast at all the navy yards and stations, and on all United States ships of war in commission in our own waters on the day of the funeral, and on all United States ships of war in foreign waters on the day of the receipt of this order, and thirteen minute guns will be fired at noon on the day of the funeral at all the navy yards and stations where this order is received in time."

In General Prevost's order to the 1st Division Pennsylvania Militia the following directions are laid down:—

The line will form at half-past 2 o'clock on Broad street, facing west. The right of the 1st Brigade resting on Chesnut street; that of the 2d Brigade on Locust street; that of the 3d Brigade on Spruce street; and that of the 4th Brigade on Lombard street. The column will move promptly at 3 o'clock P. M.

The following civic societies are also invited to attend:—Society of the Cincinnati, Hibernia Society, Ancient Order of Masons, the Loyal Legion, and all other civic societies and organizations that exist in our city.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the Mayor's office this day at 2 P. M.

The remains of Admiral Stewart are to lie in state in Independence Hall, to-morrow, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., to be visited by citizens and strangers. The funeral procession is to move at 3 P. M., precisely, to proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery, where the remains are to be deposited in the receiving vault.

Both branches of Councils hold a special meeting at 4 o'clock to-day, to take action upon the matter.

GUARD OF HONOR.

Company A, Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, Captain J. W. Ryan, commanding, has been detailed to act as a guard of honor, in conjunction with the Marine Corps, whilst the remains lie in state at the State House to-morrow.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The Clark and Pearson Farms—An Interesting Fight Among Councilmen—Both Branches of Councils Visit Both Properties To-day.

The selection of a site for a House of Correction has proved a serious bone of contention, and just now there is a decidedly interesting fight over it. As our readers are aware, dozens of spots have been visited by the joint special committee of Councils, which has now been in existence for several years. Once or twice the committee, thinking that they had the right place, reported to Councils, but in every instance so far the bill has been killed in some wise or other. Petty's Island was considered a splendid location, but, in addition to the "jobby" nature of the enterprise, there was the objection that it would require such an immense outlay of capital that the city would never see a House of Correction. Still some members of Councils persisted in voting for this island, but a squelcher was put on these gentlemen, who if they had been in Harrisburg and shown such persistency would have been justly styled "Roosters," by several of the newspapers announcing that the surface of this tract of land was below tide water, and that fact was shortly thereafter demonstrated. Last year the Aburger farm was reported, but here a bitter opposition manifested itself, and this opposition came from those of our representatives who deem that they have been elected to look after the material interests of Philadelphia. This farm is located in Delaware county, some acres intervening between it and the city limits. If the city had purchased this land, it would have been actually necessary that the other lying alongside of it and the Philadelphia line would have also to be paid for out of the treasury, and then also the Legislature would have had to be applied to, for an extension of the city boundary line. To this curtailment of their lands the Delaware county folks have already objected, and they would probably have defeated any such measure. Anyhow, this "little plum" for somebody was dropped only for other spots to show themselves. And in some of these places some of our City Fathers were personally interested. One we can call to mind was located in the Twenty-second ward, and although a few acres of it belonged to one of the gentlemen composing the committee, he was modest enough, when the vote was taken on its acceptance in committee, to refrain from casting his ballot. He acceded gracefully to the defeat which his measure sustained, and he has continued to labor zealously ever since.

However, an instance has recently occurred with reference to the all-absorbing project which shows that some men to whom we trust our financial affairs are not so scrupulous. About a year since the Isaac Pearson Farm, on the Delaware, at Torresdale, was visited, and it received a passing notice, but after the committee left, it, like all the other unsuccessful places, was forgotten. A year slipped by, and George Clark, Esq., a farmer residing near Holmesburg, extended an invitation to the committee, which was accepted. Seven of the twelve members were present on the occasion of the visit, and so well were they pleased with the beautiful location, the nature of the land, the convenience to the railroad, the ready facility with which water could be supplied for the use of the institution, and the presence of a quarry from which fine stone could be procured for the construction of the necessary buildings, that before leaving the mansion the committee almost concluded to accept the spot. Never was such unanimity seen in this small body, but how different a week hence! Then the committee was called together, and the chairman, feeling so assured that their labors were at an end, had written up his report accepting the Clark farm. He and some others were considerably astonished to find that of those who were present (seven in number) four, by some means or other, had changed their minds, and they directed him to report the Pearson farm. He accordingly drew up his report, but failed to submit it on Thursday last, as he could not obtain the majority of the committee to append their names thereto. It is said that a member of the Common Council is interested to the extent of several thousand dollars in the Pearson property, and that it was through his vote that a majority of the seven was secured in favor of recommending the farm.

At the last meeting of Councils the fight had become so bitter with reference to the selection of these two sites that a disinterested member proposed that both branches of the legislative department of the city should repair to them, and then judge for themselves. This was readily agreed to, and to-day was fixed upon as the occasion of the official visit. The champions of the two farms have been busily engaged in hunting up facts and figures to be presented at the convocation to-day. The Pearson representative claims for his site the superiority of access to it from the city, the presence of the Delaware on one side, and its increased valuation. He states that the property is assessed on the books at $50,000, while the Clark farm is only valued at $25,000. But the representative of the Clark farm states that this is not so, claiming that the books at the office of the Board of Revision of Taxes show that while the Pearson farm is placed at $48,000, but one hundred and sixty acres of the two hundred and odd of the Clark site is valued at over $51,000. Then, also, he claims that the Clark land is far more healthily situated, and is just as convenient of access. The fight is an interesting one, and we look anxiously for its termination.

FIRE IN CAMDEN.

A Row of Frame Dwellings Burned this Morning—An Old Lady Thrown from the Second Story Window to Save Her Life—She is not Expected to Survive Her Injuries.

Early this morning a fire broke out in a row of nine frame dwellings situated on Point street, between Pearl and Linden, Camden. The buildings were the property of Garrison, Gillingham & Co., and were occupied by the hands working in the mill of that firm. The fire was first discovered in house No. 413, the second from the south end of the row, occupied by John Fox and William Elliott. The cause of the fire is supposed to be a defective flue. The family, in their endeavors to stop the progress of the flames, were all more or less burned; and when at last they found that the building could not be saved, it was too late to remove the furniture, all of which was lost. Mr. Elliott was badly burned, also his wife and five children. His aged mother was thrown from the second story window, and received injuries and burns. She is so badly injured that her recovery is not thought possible. The flames spread rapidly to the whole block, all of which is a total wreck. It was first discovered about 2 o'clock, and by 5 nothing remained.

Mr. Woodrow, residing at No. 415, the next house to where the fire started, lost the whole of his furniture. The families in the other houses escaped uninjured, and saved most of their property. The loss is estimated to be about $5000, one half covered by insurance. The proprietors and citizens of Camden are taking every care of the sufferers, and contributions are being received for their relief. The mill and lumber-yard of the owners is situated directly opposite to the fire, and was in imminent danger. A row of two-story brick dwellings, facing on Pearl street, was also threatened, the families moving their effects in great haste from the houses. An other lumber-yard was in close proximity to the fire, but escaped without loss. A fire in Camden at the present time may become very extensive, the fire department being in a very disorganized state. The volunteer department is mostly disbanded, and the paid department is not yet in working order. Of the four volunteer companies only two were in active service, one having sold their carriage and another their hose. A scarcity of water was also felt, owing to the insufficient size of water-pipes. No Philadelphia companies were present.

FIRE IN GERMANTOWN.

Destruction of a Planing-Mill—Loss $12,000.

The inhabitants of the usually quiet suburban retreat called Germantown were last night awakened from their slumbers about 10 o'clock by the clanging of fire bells, and a glance outside revealed to the viewers the fact of the existence of an unusually large fire for that place. Located on Queen street, formerly known as Indian Queen lane, a few rods west of Germantown avenue and directly in the rear of the Lutheran church, was a two-and-a-half-story stone building, formerly used as a Lutheran school-house, but of late extensively improved and occupied by Smith E. Hughes as a steam planing-mill and carpenter shop. In the engine-room of this establishment the fire originated, and owing to the combustible nature of the contents the flames spread so rapidly that all attempts to save the structure proved futile, and in three-quarters of an hour after the sounding of the alarm the walls fell with a crash resembling a discharge of artillery.

The eastern wall fell outwards and into the graveyard attached to the church named, completely covering a number of graves and destroying sundry tombstones. Attached to the main building on the west was a frame shed used for the storage of lumber, and well filled with seasoned boards; this, with the entire contents, was destroyed. From here the flames communicated to the two and a half-story cottage on the west, occupied by Dr. Darragh, the roof and upper story of which went to feed the flames, and a back building was turned into a mass of cinders. Fears were at one time entertained that the flames might spread still further westward, but owing to the existent amount of space between the dwellings on that thoroughfare such was fortunately not the case.

Mr. Hughes estimates his loss at $12,000, upon which he has an insurance of $6000.

The fire is the largest and most destructive one that has visited Germantown since the burning of Armstrong's mills on Wistar street.

GOVERNMENT SEIZURE.

The Ram Atlanta Placed Under Seizure and Surveillance—Warlike Preparations.

Special Deputy Collector Huckel and Surveyor Goodrich yesterday paid a visit to the ship-yard of Messrs. Neafie & Levy, Kensington, in pursuance of orders received from Secretary of the Treasury Boutwell, and there seized the ram Atlanta, for alleged violation of the neutrality laws.

Deputy Collector Huckel placed a Custom-house officer on board, and instructed the commanding officer of the revenue cutter Moccasin to furnish every assistance required to prevent any infringement of the neutrality laws.

The Atlanta has been for some time at Messrs. Neafie & Levy's yard undergoing very extensive repairs, and it has been rumored that her intentions were to help the struggling patriots of Cuba. Within the last week an armament of four 100-pounder Parrott guns has been put on board, and it is supposed that this warlike demonstration was the cause for the seizure.

THE SEASON OF WINTER.—Our city bears a somewhat wintry aspect: the scum-like thickness of ice upon our outlying brick ponds has raised expectations equal, if not exceeding, "Pip's" in measure, and sand-paper is in demand; skate-straps and buckles are also being searched up, and the juveniles are eager for the ball to rise. Old Boreas, too, seems bent upon assuming the master hand, and it behoves the wearers of long hose to see to its whiteness, and at the same time, if bipedal humanity will wear silk hats, let them by all means wear a fitting size, for nothing more resembles the antics of frog than one of these specimens in pursuit of his tile.

The sitting rooms of our hotels are now well patronized, and many an idler will while the hours away in-doors, forced there by the atmosphere's cool braciness, who would otherwise degrade himself and disgrace his sex by ogling the various female promenaders; for this, we suppose, the "dears" will thank Old Boreas, although the old gent is, at times, somewhat rude himself. Speaking of the promenade reminds us that it is not what it used to was. The gossamer fabrics and delicate hues of summer drapery have all been exchanged for the livery of winter. Muffs have taken the place of fans, and velvet cloaks of lace mantles, paper-soled, body contortioning, high thimble-heeled shoes have given way to others more suitable and endurable, and nature has, for the time being, placed a discount upon *rouge*. Our furriers countenances have lost their melancholy cast, and are now redundant in smiles. The coal men, too, are happy, and as busy as bees in spring time; whilst our house-providing establishments are putting away their summer wares, and turning their attention to waffle-irons and cake-turners. The breakfast-table, too, is more alluring through its adjuncts of sausage and buckwheat cakes. Everything and everybody are assuming a wintry garb, and all is preparation and readiness.

ODDS AND ENDS.—The taking of the testimony in the contested election case of Breen vs. Smith, for Aldermanship of the Eighth ward, will commence to-day.

—The law prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings has been extended so as to include the whole of the Twenty-fifth ward.

—An employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was yesterday arrested on the charge of swindling milkmen.

—A new public school house is to be erected at the southeast corner of Seventeenth and Christian streets.

—A night school was opened in the Reynolds School House, Twentieth and Jefferson streets, last night.

—Collector Moore has or had a large amount of property seized for the violation of the revenue laws.

—The Finance Committee of Councils met last night and transacted the usual routine of business.

—Street hawkers are increasing.

—Chestnuts are thinning out.

—The oyster trade is brisk.

THEFT OF CHECK GOODS.—Charles Schantz is the cognomen assumed by a purloining chap who yesterday stole a roll of furniture check, valued at $20, from the front of the store of Erwiler & Cornell, No. 807 N. Second street. He was captured shortly afterwards, and will have a hearing to-day at the Central Station.

VIOLATING A CITY ORDINANCE.—Michael Barrett was arrested last evening at Delaware avenue and Arch streets, for obstructing the highway with his vehicle. He was taken before Alderman Williams, who fined him five dollars.

THE PALATIAL ESTABLISHMENT OF J. E. CALDWELL & CO.—The marble palace No. 902 Chesnut street, constituting the rich casket in which are enshrined the rare and elegant articles of jewelry and fine arts culled from all quarters of the globe for the patrons of Messrs. J. E. Caldwell & Co., in its luxurious appointments is unsurpassed in New York or any famous European capital. The oft-praised stores of Tiffany & Co., and Ball, Black & Co., with their wooden floors and meagre depths, cannot bear the comparison. Now, as before the late lamentable conflagration, the building is a four-storied structure, having a chaste marble elevation; it has thirty-three feet frontage on Chesnut street, and extends in depth two hundred and thirty-five feet.

The whole of this great building is devoted to the needs of the vast business transacted by this worthy firm. The large cellars are devoted to the storage of goods, while the well lighted room directly under the vaultlight is appropriated to the polishers, and to the department for the carriage of parcels. A tour underground reveals the scrupulous pains taken to secure a fire-proof store. At short spaces are iron joists, across the intervals of which are sprung brick arches; and down the centre of the cellars extends a line of huge iron girders supported by wrought-iron columns; thus is constituted a fire-proof bed for the first story that would probably bear a weight a hundred-fold greater than will ever be imposed upon it. Vaults for the storage of valuable goods are also formed, as impregnable to fiery assaults as human skill can devise. The front of the second story is occupied by the watchmakers. The rear is devoted to the accommodation of the young gentlemen of the establishment, and all the conveniences and refinement of a home are provided for those who sojourn there. A library, piano, games, fonts, and other means of pastime are liberally furnished, suited to the tastes of these cultured gentlemen. Attached to the front and rear of this story are rope ladders always at hand, to afford instantaneous exit in case of fire. The third story is appropriated to the engravers and clock repairers, while the fourth floor is occupied by the jewellers.

The first, or store floor, however, constitutes the greatest source of attraction to casual visitors, and especially in its inner details is it unsurpassed throughout the world. The most cultured taste could not detect a flaw in the exquisite combination of richness of material with delicacy of ornamentation. The flooring is large slabs of pure white marble, the color of which is heightened by the inlaying of a very small square of black marble at each of the corners. Elegantly carved counters of marble of the finest finish are artistically disposed on either side, extending to the limit of the silverware department, upon which rests cases of plate-glass, heaped within a wilderness of stores of jewelry, plate, and diamonds. Against each of the walls are rows of superbly carved walnut cases, the bodies reflecting the bright shellac finish, while the panels have the exquisite French finish that rivals rosewood. Between each of these cases and at the rear of this hall are magnificent plate mirrors, multiplying the gorgeous riches that are strewed about.

The skylights are unique, most artistically designed, and are the first in our city strictly fireproof. They are three in number, the centre one circular, and the others elliptic in form. Each of them constitutes a weight of ten tons to be supported, yet the architect has so well proportioned the iron beams that the effect is most graceful, and the light is the purest. The frescoing in gold and delicate colors is in harmony with the surroundings, and is so wondrously beautiful as to defy the power of words to depict the charm of its etherealness.

The stock of the Messrs. Caldwell display in this palatial store, the articles must be seen to be appreciated. In a word, everything offered to their customers is as strictly first-class as the firm itself. If so minded, one can buy from the shelves a set of silverware costing $2000, choice presents for golden weddings from a couple of napkin-rings worth $150 to more expensive goods; and solitaire diamonds or pearls, set in rings or pins, running up to five thousand dollars in price. The choicest laboratories of Continental Europe have been ransacked for articles of beauty and artistic finish. The whole rear of the store is devoted to the Bronze department, containing the most complete assortment ever offered to our citizens. Side by side stand the silver-hued aluminium bronzes, the green colored figures that reveal their Roman studios, the dark, chocolate-shaded bronzes that tell of the Florentine art, the copper colored statuettes from Paris, and the golden bronzes. Art appears in other attractive forms, and the paintings of Baumgartner, Carl Milner, Boutelle, and others are worthy of close study. Indeed, the Bruner Alps, the Bavarian Alps, the home scenes of the Friar Before and After Dinner, and the Highlands on the Hudson, are tit-bits of paintings.

The resources of such an establishment would be deemed inexhaustible by any one less rich than Aladdin of genii fame; yet ample arrangements also exist to cater to the most fastidious tastes. As a single instance of this completeness existing in all the departments, the fact need only be mentioned that a few paper packages in a box that might be stowed away under the coat were exhibited to us yesterday, containing unset diamonds, sapphires, rubies, pearls, amethysts, etc., worth fully $50,000, ready to be mounted in any form desired.

INTERESTING DIVORCE CASE.—The mania for procuring divorces which has prevailed to so great an extent in many parts of the country appears to be on the increase in our midst. Our fashionable circles are agitated by a suit for divorce now pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in which Mrs. Koecker brings an action against her husband, Dr. Leonard R. Koecker, for a divorce, based on a charge of adultery. The prosecutrix was formerly a Miss Melizet, of this city, and the respondent is well known as an accomplished and skilful surgeon dentist, whose office, in Walnut street above Thirteenth, is largely patronized by our best citizens when their dental organs get out of order, and prevent them from giving their tenderloin or canvas-back the mastication required to extract the life-sustaining juices. The doctor rendered himself very popular during the late "unpleasantness" with the South by the energy and activity with which he managed the affairs of the amateur drawing-room entertainments, from which a large pecuniary benefit was derived for the funds of the Sanitary Commission.

He is also celebrated as a connoisseur in matters of fine arts, especially those of bijouterie and *vertu*, or, as Mrs. Partington erroneously calls them, bigotry and virtue. The case has been referred to L. Clarke Davis, Esq., as an examiner. Messrs. Gillou are counsel for Mrs. K., and Messrs. W. L. Hirst and McElroy for the Doctor. The friends of the parties are divided in their opinions as to the guilt or innocence of the charge on the part of the D. D. S., and as they have been married for nearly twenty years, it is to be hoped that there is a mistake somewhere. A brother of the Doctor, who is quite celebrated as an ecclesiastical architect, was divorced some twelve years ago from his wife, who has since remarried.

FIRST TROOP PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY.—Professor Fairman Rogers having resigned the captaincy of this ancient and honorable organization, Mr. M. Edward Rogers was at the last meeting of the troop elected, and yesterday sworn in to fill the vacancy. Professor Rogers has served as Captain for several years, and his resignation was a source of deep regret to all the members of the company. The newly elected Captain has been an active member for a number of years, and participated in the three months' service, as well as in the Gettysburg campaign. He is a most efficient and popular officer, and we doubt not his election will greatly promote the best interests of the troop.

Mr. J. Francis Maher, Second Lieutenant, has been promoted to the First Lieutenancy. Mr. Maher's long and devoted attachment to the interests of the company eminently entitled him to this promotion.

We are pleased to learn that renewed interest is manifested among the members, who confidently expect under the new *regime* an era of marked prosperity. On the 17th instant the members will unite and celebrate in a grand dinner the ninety-sixth (96) anniversary of the organization of the company. There are but few institutions or organizations in our new country that can date back so far, and certainly none can present a more honorable record. It deserves the countenance and support of our citizens, and the young gentlemen of the city who have the time and means should enroll their names as active members.

MASONIC MEMORIAL TO A WORTHY OFFICER OF THE GRAND LODGE.—Immediately after the death of William B. Snyder, the Grand Tyler of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, A. Y. M., a movement was inaugurated among the Lodges of this jurisdiction to commemorate his many virtues and the fidelity with which he executed his duties, by the erection of a handsome monument. The contributions were general, and made in small sums by the members of the several Lodges of this city. It will cost, it is estimated, about $5500, and will be erected over his grave at Mount Moriah Cemetery, where his remains are interred in his family burial lot. A movement which was on foot to have them removed to Old Oaks Cemetery has been abandoned.

WILL OF THE LATE THOMAS BRADY.—The will of Thomas Brady, lately deceased, was to-day admitted to probate. It contains the following charitable bequests:—

To the House of the Good Shepherd	$500
To St. John's Catholic Orphan Asylum	200
To St. Vincent's Home for Destitute Children	200
To the Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo	200
To the Catholic Bishops' Home	200
To St. Mary's Hospital, Frankford road	200

A TRADE-MARK SUIT.—In a suit brought by the Star Mills of Manchester, N. H., against the firm of Bailey & Cascaden, of this city, the United States Court has decreed a perpetual injunction restraining the defendants from the use of the "Star Mills, Seamless," as heretofore used on their bags, the Court deciding that such mark is a colorable imitation of the plaintiff's mark, "Star Mills, Seamless," and a violation and infringement of their exclusive right to its use.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE RATIONALISTIC CONVENTION.—The convention of infidels, atheists, and secularists continued their session during the whole of yesterday and part of to-day. The proceedings thus far show rather a poor state of prosperity for followers of that creed. They certainly deserve credit for perseverance under great difficulties and disappointments. The financial reports show anything but a favorable side. They despise not the day of small things. But if with their puny efforts, their contributions of cents and dollars, they hope to overthrow the Christian religion, with its millions of money and its myriads of followers, the times have greatly changed. Christians need not be greatly disturbed, thinking that a handful of fanatics can shake the firm foundation on which they stand. Of the twenty men composing the convention, not more than half-a-dozen were even able to make a passable speech, or even to talk correctly. Truly this is a great array of talent and education, of master minds and shining intellects, to stand against the world. Think they that many men will be moved by their exertions, and become their disciples. They will have to back up their good cause, not their strong cause support them. If the foundation is of such shaky material as this, what can we expect for the building? One noticeable feature is the frequency with which they quote from the Great Book which they all affect to despise. One would think that all mention of a book so disreputable as it is regarded by them would be avoided. Their cries for help are plaintive, but who will regard their prayers for money, men, helpers of all sorts, books, lecturers, and places of meeting? Truly the subject is too trivial to deserve further mention.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.—A meeting of the members of the Commercial Exchange was held this morning, to take action in reference to the decease of Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart. John H. Michener, Esq., the President, stated the object of calling the body together in a few appropriate remarks. Thomas Allman, Esq., then submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were seconded by C. J. Hoffman, Esq., and unanimously agreed to:—

In common with the naval, military, and civil authorities of our city, and citizens generally, this Association joins in the sincere sorrow now felt in the death of one of Philadelphia's honored sons, Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart; therefore

Resolved, That, appreciating the valuable services rendered our beloved country in her early history and through a long series of years, by the late distinguished naval hero, the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia cannot withhold its meed of praise and honor to one to whom honor is so justly due.

Resolved, That this Association will attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Exchange the virtues and deeds of Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart should be perpetuated by a suitable monument, towards the erection of which this organization will take pleasure in contributing material aid.

Adjourned.

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.—The following real estate, stocks, etc., were sold at noon to-day, at the Philadelphia Exchange, by M. Thomas & Sons:

$7000 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., convertible, 6 per cent. first mortgage loan, 1884	81½
50 shares Girard National Bank	$57.00
17 shares Western National Bank	72.50
5 shares Merchants' Hotel	57.00
1 share Mercantile Library	6.50
15 shares Union Transportation Co.	75.00
MELON No. 1318—Genteel Dwelling	$3475
COATES, No. 2008—Genteel Dwelling, subject to encumbrances	$300
GROUND RENTS, $150, $160, $86 a year, $2500, $2880, $1050	
ELEVENTH and WALLACE (N. W. corner)—Modern Residence	$7000
LOMBARD, No. 1214—Brick Dwellings	$3950

FIRES.—About half-past 7 o'clock last night the stable of Edw. McCarthy, located on the Point House road, near Martin's village, was entirely destroyed by fire.

At about 5:30 o'clock this morning, the lager-beer saloon, No. 7 Decatur street, occupied by William Rawdon, was slightly damaged by fire. It originated in the cellar, and happily was discovered before it had gained any headway.

RUN OVER.—Frank Dubois, the advertising agent for Mrs. Charles Warner's circus company, whilst laboring under the effects of liquor, was knocked down by a horse attached to a light carriage, about noon, at Ninth and Chesnut street, and the animal stepping on his breast, injured him severely. He now lies at the university, Ninth street, above Chesnut.

THE LATE ADMIRAL STEWART'S REMAINS.—Captain Thomas G. Corbin, of the United States navy, left the city in a steamer from the Navy Yard at noon to-day, with a proper escort, to bring to this city from Bordentown the remains of the late Admiral Charles Stewart.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The week opened on a very dull state of affairs in Wall street. The money market was a shade more active to borrowers on stocks, and six and seven per cent. were paid on call loans with pledge of such securities. Lenders seemed to manifest a preference for Government bonds as collaterals, and in the pressure to employ balances loaned at four and five per cent. The amount of capital in the street is still very abundant, but affords very little relief to the merchants, who are under the necessity of paying extreme rates for the discounting of their paper. The stringency in this line is such that rates have become quite nominal. The suspension of Messrs. A. Bininger & Co., a very old importing liquor house, was reported on the street to-day, but with the modification that their assets are far in excess of their liabilities, and that the suspension is only temporary, the firm encountering the difficulty above referred to of negotiating their paper at reasonable rates. The same report led to rumors of failures in the dry goods and woollen trade, which could not be traced to any reliable authority. Under a diminution of the supply of commercial bills the prime bankers advanced their quotations for foreign exchange an eighth per cent. for sterling. The Government market was extremely dull, and prices steady in sympathy with the firmer tone of the gold market. The leading issues fluctuated only a quarter per cent. on extreme quotations. In Southern securities there were no new features in the more speculative bonds, the market being steady, except the new Tennessees, which were higher. The Alabama eights developed strength, owing to the proximity of the time for the payment of the semi-annual interest. The Government market closed with the following street prices:—United States currency sixes, 107⅞@108⅛; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 117¾@118; do. do., coupon, 117¾@118¾; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 112⅞@113⅛; do. do., coupon, 1862, do., 115¾@115⅝; do. do., coupon, 1864, do., 113¾@113¾; do. do., coupon, 1865, 115¾@113⅞; do. do., registered, January and July, 115¾@116; do. do., coupon, 1865, do., 115¾@116; do. do. coupon, 1867, 115⅞@116; do. do., coupon, 1868, do., 115¾@116; do. ten-forties, registered, do. 107⅛@107⅜; do., coupon, 107⅛@107¾."

"A reactionary tendency in gold was assisted by the apprehension that the death of Victor Emanuel would produce a heavy and disturbed state of affairs on the Paris Bourse, which would occasion a decline in rentes and also in consols at London, with an eventual effect upon the market here. The price was very strong at 126⅛@126⅞, until the receipt of the afternoon cable despatches announcing the anxiety felt abroad concerning the health of the Italian King, when it rose to 127."

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see fifth page.)

BAKER.—On Sunday morning, November 7, 1869, at the residence of his son, Theodore W. Baker, Mr. DAVID BAKER, in the 81st year of his age.

His male friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 223 West Logan Square, on Wednesday morning at 9½ o'clock precisely. Interment at Princeton, New Jersey.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE EVANGELICAL CONFERENCE of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held in the Church of the Covenant, FILBERT Street, above Seventeenth, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 9 o'clock. All are invited.

EVANGELICAL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY.—The Anniversary Meeting will be held (D. V.) at the Church of the Epiphany, corner of CHESNUT and FIFTEENTH Streets, on

TUESDAY EVENING,

November 9, at 7½ o'clock.

And a Sermon by Rev. C. M. BUTLER, D. D., of Philadelphia.

THE HOLY COMMUNION WILL BE administered in the Church of the Epiphany, corner of CHESNUT and FIFTEENTH Streets, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 A. M. On TUESDAY and THURSDAY there will be Public Meetings for Prayer, at 10 A. M.

The Business Meetings of the Members of the respective Societies will take place at 11 A. M. on Tuesday and Wednesday, and at 4 P. M. on Thursday.

A collection will be taken at each meeting. 11 9 3t*

AMERICAN CHURCH MISSIONARY Society.—The Anniversary Meeting will be held (D. V.) at the Church of the Epiphany, corner of CHESNUT and FIFTEENTH Streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 10, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rt. Rev. F. M. WHITTLE, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Virginia; Rt. Rev. O. W. WHITTAKER, D. D., Missionary Bishop of Nevada and Arizona; Rt. Rev. GEORGE D. CUMMINS, Assistant Bishop of Kentucky. 11 9 3t*

EVANGELICAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Anniversary Meeting will be held (D. V.) at the Church of the Epiphany, corner of CHESNUT and FIFTEENTH Streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, November 11, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON, D. D., of Boston, Mass.; Rev. MATSON MEIER SMITH, D. D., of Newark, N. J.; and THOMAS A. JAUGAR, of New York. 11 9 3t*

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Our Navy and Future Emergencies—General Dent and the Mississippi Election—The Administration and Cuba.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mississippi Election.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Judge Dent, Conservative candidate for Governor of Mississippi, had a long interview with the President to-day on the election in that State. Dent is anxious to get the President to take some action to prevent General Ames from interfering in behalf of Alcorn, the Radical candidate. He says if the President will only issue some order to make Ames keep his hands off, he (Dent) will carry the State by forty thousand. The President declines to interfere, but says he is satisfied that Ames will see that there is a fair election.

Cuba and the Administration.

Senor Ruiz, a prominent member of the Cuban Junta, with Senor Lemus, Cuban envoy, has asked the administration for a definite answer as to whether they propose to do anything for Cuba by way of recognizing them. Matters have now assumed such a shape that speedy action is necessary. Several members of the Cabinet promised to bring the matter before the meeting to-day.

The Navy.

The Navy Department is busy fitting out ironclads and putting them in commission. The Terror, at the Boston Navy Yard, and two others will be ready this week. It is the policy of the administration to hold the navy in readiness for any emergency that may arise.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Financial Situation.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Money easy at 5@7 per cent. on call, although a few transactions were made at 4 per cent. Stocks are inactive, with a lower tendency. Governments steady. Gold, 127@127⅛, firmer.

Rumors of Failures.

There are rumors on the street of the failure of a prominent gold and stock firm, but they cannot as yet be substantiated.

The Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Stocks unsettled. Money at 7 per cent. Gold, 127⅛. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115½; do. 1854, do., 113½; do. 1865, do., 113½; do. do., new, 115⅛; do. 1867, 116⅛; do. 1868, 115⅝; Ten-forties, 107⅝. Virginia sixes, new 52; Missouri sixes, 87¾; Canton Company, 51¼; Cumberland preferred, 27¾; New York Central, 185¼; Erie, 28½; Reading, 97½; Hudson River, 162¾; Michigan Central, 120¼; Michigan Southern, 90¾; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85½; Chicago and Rock Island, 104; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185; Western Union Telegraph, 36¼.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Cotton heavy; sales of 800 bales at 25½c. Flour dull and prices favor buyers; sales of 8500 barrels at prices without decided change. Wheat dull and prices favor buyers; sales of 58,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·27; winter red at $1·36@1·39. Corn firm; sales of 39,000 bushels at 99c.@$1·02½. Oats firmer; sales of 42,000 bushels at 63@65c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $29·25@29·50. Lard dull and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1·60.

FROM THE WEST.

The Cattle Plague.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—The plague has broken out among the cattle at Pfeffer's distillery, in Starr's township. Forty have already died, and the disease is still raging. The cattle are all natives, and have not been exposed to contagion from foreign stock. Every effort is being used to prevent the disease from spreading. The health officers are of opinion that the disease is the result of feeding on still slops.

Conviction of a Murderer.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The trial of Daniel Walsh for the murder of his wife was finished yesterday by a verdict of guilty, the punishment for which is hanging, but sentence has not been given yet.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Pedestrianism.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—A walking match of twenty-five miles, for one hundred dollars and the entrance money, at the Skating Rink, was won last evening by McEttrick, beating Jonn Oddy, the English pedestrian, by three or four feet. Time—3 hours, 58 minutes, and 30 seconds.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Earthquakes, High Tides, and Volcanic Eruptions.

The Panama *Star and Herald* of October 28 contains the following:—

"The much talked about predictions of earthquakes, high tides, and the like unpleasant phenomena during the first days of this month, have had their effect upon the minds of the people in Valparaiso. Many families both here and in the capital have temporarily forsaken their comfortable homes and moved into the open country, at great inconvenience to themselves, and business has, of course, also suffered accordingly. Suffice it